HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Apl.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA	6600
30th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5291	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5384	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5291	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,538	29th Apr. 1904
*‡ SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	24th Apr "
*‡ TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VERONA	.....	4,351	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Samson House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 18th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th April, at 10 a.m., sailing (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
A STEAMER on or about 21st April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, rts. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	21st Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,511	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	5,716	9th "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

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PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES, of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE
CATSCAVALI, STILTON DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks)
VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	21st April 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th March, 1904.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FRO

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved.....	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto.....	„	8 0
Crest and Monogram	„	10 0
Monograms only	„	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	„	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	„	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions.....	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved..... Rs. 3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved..... Rs. 4 0
Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards..... Rs. 1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards..... Rs. 2 0

THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1904, at 3-15 P. M. at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Business :—

1. To receive and adopt the report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet upto 31st December, 1903.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Ardesir Framji who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board.

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 30th April, 1904, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 7th April, 1904.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, 19th April, 1904, at 3½ P. M. at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet upto 31st December, 1903.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. R. D. Tata and L. G. Fraser as Directors of the Company.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. D. J. Tata who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 30th April, 1904, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 7th April, 1904.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the estate of ARTHUR CRESWELL BOULTON, late of Bombay European deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 10th day of September, 1903, and PROBATE of whose last Will and Testament was on the 26th day of March, 1904, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HUMPHRIES GILL and HENRY EDWARD EDLESTON PROCTER, the Executors in India in the said Will named to have effect throughout the province of Bombay are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Humphries Gill and Henry Edward Edleston Procter on their behalf at their Office No 39 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 25th April after that date the said Humphries Gill and Henry Edward Edleston Procter will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands according to the directions in the said Will contained having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executors in India shall have notice as aforesaid and to claims sent in subsequently shall be recognised.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1904.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors for the said Executors in India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 512 OF 1895.

VINAYEK TRIMBUCK of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Worli, outside the Fort.. ...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

GAJANAN ATMARAM and SADANAND ATMARAM and MORESHWAR ATMARAM, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad litem, GAJANAN ATMARAM sons and LAKSHMIBAI widow and legal Representative of ATMARAM DAMODHAR deceased, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, residing in 1st Sutar Gulli outside the Fort, and KRISHNABAI wife of VINAYEK TRIMBUCK, also of Bombay Hindu inhabitant and residing in the said Sutar Gulli .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of immoveable property dated the 4th day of March, 1904, the Sheriff has been directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Defendants Gajanan Atmaram, Sadanand Atmaram and Moreshwar Atmaram in the following property at the instance of the Execution Creditor (Bai Gangabai).

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or batty ground consisting of twenty Khanderas situate at Worlee containing by admeasurement 11,522 square yards in the registration sub-district of Mandvi and bounded on the North and East by the public drain, on the South by the ground of Babul Hari and on the west partly by the ground of Mahadeo Bapuset and partly by Dongri road of Vishwanath Dhanji.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 28th day of April 1904, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges,—Dated this 5th day of April, 1904.

E. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with copy of will annexed, of the Property and Credits of HAJI ABDUR RAHIM alias ZARIBAF, late of Ispahan in Persia, Mahomedan Merchant, deceased.

JOHN OWENS, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Manager to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., residing at Great Western Hotel, Bombay, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Haji Mahomed Hashim, the sole executor named in the Will of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings. If they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 5th day of April, 1904.

Messrs. WADIA GANDY & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help: move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FUTHERGILL'S MADONAL Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 each.—MADON'S & Co., Ltd., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8 Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN WANTED. Apply RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla Iron Works.

DON'T FAIL to READ OUR BOOK on the "CHALLENGE to Warwick Peele of the 'Up-to-Date Shorthand'". Write MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19 Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	43	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	33	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	13	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	6	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	2	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	2	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as our name, which also, but they are imitations.

Indentors should be aware of

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom, Berndorf, in Austria, December 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 9.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	87 1-2	= + 3-8
3 do. Reales	87 3-4	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling		
4 Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 13-16	= — 1-4
2 months' hence	24 5-8	= — 1-4
Spot in New York	53 3-4	= — 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·13	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·47	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 3-8	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 7-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	2 1-8 per cent	= — 1-8

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 7-16. M.-J. Dull.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 8. Sellers.

WHEAT—

Club No. 1 3l 1-4. A.-M. Sellers + 1-4. Firmer.
White Karachi 9 1-2. M. J. Buyers "
Red Karachi 29 M. J. Buyers "

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 39 M.-J. Sellers + 1-4. Firm.
Brown 30 1-2 A.-M. Sellers + 1-2 "

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold. 31 1-1. M.-J. Buyers — 1-8.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.

FREIGHT—Coal Cardiff to Bombay, 9s. 3l.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 8·34 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

April-May	May-June.	June-July.
7·90	7·95	7·93
July-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·89	7·93	8·34
+1	+1	+4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
8·50	8·41	8·39
+8	+7	+8

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	6,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	3,000
In New York—	
Spot	15
Futures, month of July	14·97 —4
Do. do. December	11·89 —3
In New Orleans—	
Spot	14 15-16
Futures, month of July	15·45 +4
Do. do, Oct.	11·95 +2
Tone at close	quiet.

COTTON.

	Bales.	
Total Week sales in Liverpool	27,0 0	
" Stock "	5,65,000	
" " in London	12,000	
" Visible supply	2,600,000	
	= —	1,20,000
" " of which is East Indian	368,000	
" Quantity in sight	9,290,000	
	= +	80,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 9th April, 1904:—

Cotton	8,334 bales.
Wheat	17,902 cwts.
Linseed	38,931 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	13,072 "
Gingellyseed	4,940 "
Poppyseed	3,695 "
Groundnuts	503 "
Castorseed	3,184 "
Rice	15,018 "
Myrabollams	8,104 "
Cottonseed	9,572 "
Mowraseed	31 "
Gram	1,545 "
Jowar	7,877 "
Maize	1,178 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

Exchange—Tone quiet

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.		
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	to 1-32	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.	to 7-32	
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.	to 11-32	
French Francs 8 do do	170 1-2	to 1-4	
Marks 8 do do	138		
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124		
Shanghai 30 do do	168		
Japan 30 do do	145 1-2		

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.
Cash Rs. 98-0
1st Settlement 2nd May " 97-14

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4 per cent.		
Bank of Bombay do	10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	10th Mar.	6	do
Bank of Madras do	22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet but steady Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 3 0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 4 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 6 0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 6 0

Castorseed—Tone dull.
Ready 20 4 0

Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.
Howree Khandeish ... 32 0 0
15 per cent. Mixed ... 30 0 0
25 per cent. " ... 29 0 0
50 per cent. " ... 27 0 0
Black Kutnee " ... 24 4 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... 34 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Pissi, 91 per cent .....Rs. 29 8
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 29 0
Hard Red .....Rs. 24-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.		
Estimated bales	5,000		
Imports bales	3.000		
April-May	May-June.	June-July	
8·02	7·99	7·99	
+3	+3	+3	
July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
7·99	7·93	6 87	
+3	+3	+3	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·53	6·41	6·42	
+3	+3	+3	

COTTON.—The market at Colaba is quiet and the turn over reported to-day is on a small scale. Prices generally are unchanged, but M. G. Broach is Re. 1 lower.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	252	238	231	April 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	257	245	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	257	245	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	263	257	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	251	243 "
Jalgaum do.	...	...	253	245 "
Khandwa do.	...	...	261	... "
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	265	258		
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	271	264	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	275	268	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	329	319	...	
Do. (M.G.)	332	...	...	Ready.
Bhownugger (M G.)	275	265	...	May 25
Do, H.G.)	271	261	...	"
Mutia (M. G.)	260	250		April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	295	May 25
Western	...	...	275	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 9th April, as compared with the statement of the 2nd April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 2. Rs.	April 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,86,549	48,96,763
Public Deposits at Branches	83,23,425	73,87,628
Other Deposits	5,50,27,559	5,39,16,159
Post Bills	5,145	5,923
Sundries	14,48,799	14,84,478
	Rs. 8,91,97,497	9,10,90,357
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,08,20,383	1,08,41,834
Other authorised Securities	16,03,733	15,59,447
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	64,57,514	75,89,749
Loans do. do. do.	1,42,34,068	1,45,03,911
Bills discounted and purchased	2,73,02,101	2,84,15,217
Dead Stock	3,55,392	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery	...	3,471
Balances with other Banks	3,52,357	8,96,508
Sundries	1,59,726	1,77,033
Cash	2,74,03,761	2,67,23,665
	Rs. 8,91,97,477	9,10,90,357

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—April 5, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Frederick Wright, Executive Engineer, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DESOUZA—April 1, at Goa, the wife of Mr B V DeSouza, of a daughter.

BICKMOTT—March 30, at Calcutta, the wife of H C W Bickmott, of a daughter.

JOHNSON—March 29, at Jamalpur, the wife of C H G Johnson, Survey of India, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OXLEY-COLES—April 4, at Khandwa, by Rev L Martin of Indore, Captain James Charles Stewart Oxley, I M S, to Cecily Ada Coles, eldest daughter of F E Coles, C P Police.

DEATHS.

DANIEL—April 7, at Bangalore City, Mr D Daniel, Head Clerk, Coorg Chief Commissioner's Office, aged 55 years.

DROZARIO—April 7, at Vepery, Andrew DeRozario, youngest son of the late Mr J J D'Rozario, aged 21 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 9-27m., 9-45a. Low water, 3-11m., 3-3a.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Cathedral Boys' School, 5-30 p. m.

Entertainment Frere-Fletcher School, 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-pay at 5-15 o'clock.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 5th instant, terminated yesterday.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients treated during last month was 4 808, the daily average being 157. The total of new patients was 553.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY:—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day at 4-30 p.m. The business includes the reading of a paper by Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock.

MR. K. N. KABRAJEE'S ILLNESS.—During the past fortnight Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, formerly editor of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper, has been confined to his bed with illness. He is under the treatment of Dr. N. F. Surveyor, Dr. Parakh, and Dr. Covasjee Pestonjee.

ROBBERY AT A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—The business premises of Messrs. Amulack Brothers in Meiows Street, Fort, were broken into sometime between Saturday evening and this morning and property consisting of articles of jewellery and silver ware of the value of about Rs. 6,000 was stolen.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—Dhondoo Gopal a Hindu toddy drawer, aged thirty-five years climbed up a palm tree in Thomas Wady at Old Purbhadevi Road, Mahim on Sunday and while standing at the top of the tree drawing toddy, his foot slipped. He fell to the ground from a height of about sixty feet sustaining injuries which resulted in his death almost on the spot. The body was disposed of by the police.

BURGLARY AT WORLI.—Ramchundra Succaram, a clerk employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway and residing in a shed at Worli Pakhady Road has reported to the Police that during Saturday night his shed was entered and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 33 were stolen from two trunks. The thief or thieves had an easy access to the shed by simply lifting up the gunny bags hung around it. The two trunks were removed from the shed to a distance of about four hundred paces where they were broken open.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.—Before Mr J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nariman of the Abkari Department charged Ramji Dhaktoo, a licensed liquor seller, with selling liquor to private soldiers in contravention of a condition in his license. The evidence showed that the accused sold two glasses of beer to two soldiers belonging to the garrison military police on Saturday evening last in his shop at Jacob's Circle. Mr. Vijeykar, pleader, who defends the accused said his client could not recognise the soldiers from the volunteers. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs 30.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr Justice Aston are the vacation judges during the ensuing vacation commencing on Sunday the 17th instant and ending on Sunday the 5th June next. Mr Justice Chandavarkar will sit on the 4th May in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and immediately thereafter will dispose of urgent work during the first half of the vacation. Mr Justice Aston will sit in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on the 18th May next, and immediately thereafter take up chamber work and dispose of urgent work during the latter half of the vacation.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB—By kind permission of Capt. C. Burrard and the Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day:—

March	The Man Behind the Gun ... Sousa
Overture	Paragraph ... Suppe
Fantasia	Favorite Melodies from old Operas ... Kappey
Dance	Japanese ... Thomas
Selection	La Poupee ... Andran
Valse	Diana ... Kirby

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—The following is the list of subjects to be discussed at the third Bombay Temperance Conference which meets on the 20th and 21th inst. at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Bombay:—(1) The publication in the newspapers of all application for liquorshops of any kind and class whatever, (2) the holding of a quarterly Abkari Sessions for the public consideration of all such applications, (3) the prohibition of the sale of liquors at fairs and other public gatherings, (4) the prohibition of the sale of liquors to children under 15, (5) the prohibition of the employment of bar-maids, (6) Temperance Education of the young, (7) Temperance movement in the Bombay Presidency and how to work it with greater success.

THIEVES AT TARDEO FLATS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning policeman No. 129 D specially posted at the Tardeo Flats to keep a sharp look-out on suspicious characters, who might be found loitering about the place heard an alarm of thief. He immediately proceeded towards the direction whence the alarm came and noticed seven Purdesees coming out on the flats carrying some property on their heads. The policeman went up to them and challenged them when one of them who was armed with a heavy bamboo cudgel struck the policeman on his left leg, causing a compound fracture of the bone. One of the party has been arrested and further enquiries are in progress. The policeman was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

LECTURE ON HYGIENE TO MILL HANDS.—At the instance of Khan Saheb M. Farududdin a lecture was delivered by Dr. K. N. Gokhle on "Personal Hygiene" to the mill hands and dock labourers under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association at the Victoria Bunder. Sir Ramchandra Krishna Bhatavalekar Kt. presided. Dr. J. A. Turner, Messrs K. R. Kama and Bhatuck were also present. There was a large crowd of about 500 mill hands and dock labourers. Dr. Gokhale explained to the people the advantages of keeping their bodies and surroundings clean and how they can make themselves and their neighbours happy. He spoke of the advantages of fresh air and the injurious effects closing up windows and overcrowding in houses and advised them on the nature of food and drink. The people were extremely pleased with the lecture and put forward some of their grievances as to want of sufficient supply of water and the number of conveniences and lights provided for them. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna assured them that their grievances would be attended to by the Sub-committee of the Association for a ward and earnestly requested them that they should bear in mind what has been said by the lecturer. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. Kama.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE first meeting of the new Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipal Office, when almost all the members were present.

The Hon. Mr P. M. Mehta proposed that Sir Bhalchundra Krishna be asked to take the chair until such time as their new President was elected.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna having occupied the chair, Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary, called out the names of the members of the new Corporation.

The Chairman said the first business before the Corporation was the election of the President for the ensuing year, and he called upon the Hon. Mr. Mehta to move the proposition of which he had given notice.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the first duty that lay upon them was to elect their President for the ensuing year. This was one of those occasions on which fortunately there was not much to be said. The gentleman whose name he was going to place before them had done his duty on what might be called on probation, and he thought that all the members of the Corporation, who belonged to the past, and even those whom they welcome as new Councillors on that board must be well aware with what tact, right judgment and great ability Mr. MacDonald conducted the duties of the chair during the last four months. On this occasion it was not necessary to tell them what were the qualifications for the chair; that duty had been performed on the last occasion by those who had proposed and seconded the proposition to place Mr. MacDonald in the chair, with very great ability, eloquence and knowledge. It was not to refer to the qualifications of the chair, because according to the old adage the proof of the pudding was in the eating, and that they had tried Mr. MacDonald in the chair who, as they all knew very well, discharged its arduous duties to their entire satisfaction. He proposed that Mr. James MacDonald be elected President of the Corporation for the ensuing year (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula had much pleasure in seconding the proposition. It was very fortunate that they were putting in the chair a gentleman who, as Mr. Mehta said, had passed through his probationary period. The Corporation was aware to what extent Mr. MacDonald had commanded their respect. He was thoroughly impartial and independent in the discharge of his duties, and had brought to bear upon his decisions varied and extensive knowledge of their municipal constitution. He (the speaker) thought that the Corporation ought to be congratulated upon their securing for a further period of twelve months a gentleman like Mr. MacDonald for their President. (Applause)

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that apart from all other qualifications one of the special qualifications of Mr. MacDonald was his "suaviter in modo" and "fortiter in re" (Applause.)

The Chairman in placing the proposition before the Corporation said he fully endorsed the remarks that had fallen from its proposer as well as its seconder and offered his congratulations to the President; who, during the short term of his office discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Corporation. He hoped that Mr. MacDonald would hand down to his successor the chair in the same untarnished condition as he had received it. With these observations he asked Mr Macdonald to occupy the Presidential chair. (Loud applause.)

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. James MacDonald having assumed the chair said that few opportunities were given to the chairman to make any expression of opinion and he must take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Mehta for the generously laudatory terms in which that gentleman had proposed and the also eulogistic manner in which the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had seconded his nomination to the chair. He would like to thank the members of the Corporation for the support they had given him during the four and a half months he had occupied the chair. During that period he believed he had gained some fair experience. He only wished to add one reference to the words he had spoken when he was first appointed. He had noticed that whatever decision the chairman might give there were some minds so constituted that unless the decision coincided with their preconceived opinions they were unable to bring their minds to accept that decision as fair. He promised the Corporation that no fear of adverse criticism nor yet any yielding to personal feeling would induce him whilst in the chair to give a decision which was not founded upon honest conviction. There was another matter to which he would like to refer and that was the extraordinary length of the speeches which were delivered in the Council Hall. No doubt lately there had been some improvement but still there was a good deal to be desired, especially considering that there were so many gentlemen who attended the meeting day after day, week in and week out to whom time was of immense value. It was desirable that the members should curtail their speeches and another matter of importance was the necessity of the curtailment of committee meetings. About ninety committee meetings apart from the Corporation and the Standing Committee had been held during the past year. In conclusion he expressed the hope that he might be able at the end of whatever time he might serve the Council, to earn the good will of the members and their good expressions. (Applause.)

NEW STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Corporation next proceeded to elect eight members for the Standing Committee. For the eight seats there were thirteen candidates in the field, namely Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Kaliandas Keshewdas, Dr. Kawasji Edulji Dadachanji, Mr. Kazi Kabirruddin, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas and the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that Mr. W. Pearson Mr. Katrak and Mr. Shaw be appointed scrutineers to examine the ballot papers.

The ballot papers were then handed round to the members, who after placing crosses against the the names of the candidates for whom they voted dropped them in the ballot box in the presence of the President. An hour after the President opened the ballot box and having initialled the ballot papers, handed them to the Secretary and the scrutineers for examination and report.

Subsequently the Secretary declared the result of the scrutiny as follows:—

Names of Candidates	Votes
1 Mr Jaffar Rahimtoola	51
2 Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	47
3 Dr K E Dadachanji	45
4 Dr N N Katrak	43
5 The Hon Mr Vithaldas Damoder	41
6 Dr A G Viegas	40
7 Dr D B Master	33
8 Mr Joseph Baptista	30
9 Mr Murmohondas Ramji	29
10 Mr Kazi Kabiruddin	26
11 Mr Kaliandas Keshewdas	22
12 Mr Bhaishunker Nanabhoy	16
14 Rao Bahadur Dhakji	16

The President declared the first eight candidates to be duly elected members of the New Standing Committee.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, stating that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council was pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Stevens with the concurrence of the Corporation to fix for the term of five years the rateable value of the buildings and lands in the city of Bombay vesting in his Majesty and beneficially occupied.

Dr A. G. Viegas moved that the letter be recorded and that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the necessary expenditure on account of payment of a moiety, not exceeding Rs 2500 of the remuneration to be paid to Mr. C. F. Stevens and a moiety of the charges for printing the award.

The resolution was adopted.

PROPOSED CEMETERY FOR PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY

The Corporation considered the resolution of the Standing Committee on the proposal to provide a new cemetery for the Portuguese community, recommending that, if the proposal was approved, sanction be given to a sum of Rs. 32,000 required for filling in lands, enclosing it with a wall, cutting a ditch and patching it &c.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that a committee be appointed to consider the proposal and to report on it.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil did not see the necessity of enclosing the land with a wall and thereby showing favouritism to a very small community. He hoped the committee would bear the point in mind while considering the proposal.

The proposition was carried.

"PAGADY" SYSTEM,

Consideration was given to a report of the sub-committee of the Standing Committee on the question as to whether there was any necessity for any modification in the present system of letting stalls and shops in the Municipal Markets.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the report be recorded.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation are strongly of opinion that stalls and shops for non-perishable articles in the Municipal markets be let by public auction for the fixed period of every three years by the Commissioner, and that rents for stalls and shops for perishable articles be fixed and increased, every three years, by a certain percentage with reference to the amount of rents then prevailing, by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Standing Committee; that on the death of a shop or stall holder if his family are willing to pay the rent fixed for the shop or stall they be allowed to keep it for the remaining period only, even if they are not able to carry it on themselves; that the collection of rents of all shops and stalls in the Municipal markets be made by the Assessor and Collector Department and the Market Staff for the purpose be accordingly reduced.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil moved another amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to a committee.

On a division both the amendments were lost and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

TREATMENT OF SMALL POX.

The Corporation considered the third report of the sub-committee of the Standing Committee on the proposal to provide accomodation at the Arthur Road Hospital for the treatment of small-pox and the propotal to make over the Maratha Hospital to the municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the matter was a very important one and a powerful committee was required to consider it. He accordingly moved that the subject be referred to a committee (named) for consideration and report.

The proposition was adopted. The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thrusday next.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Balkrishna Chintamon Chhatre, lately in the employ of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., was placed at the bar on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant. Mr. Lownles, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Weldon appeared for the defence. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan watched the case on behalf of Mr. Athalie.

Mr. Scott said he had to inform the Court that the Crown did not wish to proceed on the charges against the accused.

Mr. Weldon said that, under the latter part of section 333, the order of discharge should amount to an acquittal.

The Advocate General did not object, and his Lordship discharged the accused.

A POSTAL PEON'S DISHONESTY.

Hari Goonajee, a postal peon was charged with dishonestly secreting and destroying nine post cards, one letter, and one money order acknowlegment, Mr. Husain B. Tyebji, instructed by Mr. Bowen Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. The accused was undefended.

The accused was a delivery peon in the Byculla Post Office, and was entrusted on the 3rd March last with certain post cards, letters, and money order acknowledgments for delivery on the 3rd March last, which he did not deliver to the addressees but tore them up and secreted them in his coat pocket. They were found in his pocket by Sakharam Vithoo, another peon who was convicted on Saturday last at the present Sessions. The matter was reported to the sub-inspector, the accused was sent for and an enquiry was made. The accused made a confession which he afterwards wrote out and signed in the presence of the postal inspector.

The accused in answer to the Judge, said the peon Sakharam Vithu was his enemy and he must have torn up the letters and put them in his pocket in order to get him into trouble. An assurance was given to him that if he admitted the offence, he would not be prosecuted.

After a short consultation, the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty but recommended him to mercy on the ground that he was a new hand to the work. His lordship sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The Sessions were then dissolved.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

DR. JOHN A. TURNER, M. B., D. P. H., honorary secretary and treasurer of the Bombay Sanitary Association is distributing the accompanying notice of a Sanitary Class to be opened under the auspices of the Association:—

A class of instruction for males and females in Elementary Hygiene and Practical Sanitation will if there be sufficient number of students, be held in June next under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association.

The object of this is to teach sanitation in all Schools without any distinction as to caste, creed or religion. After the course of lectures examinations will be held and those who pass out successfully will receive a certificate of merit, qualifying them to be employed as teachers of hygiene. The Managers of all Schools are requested to send their teachers to attend these classes.

A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for the whole course of lectures.

The students must possess sufficient knowledge of English and ought to be acquainted with one or two Vernaculars.

Teachers of Schools on the recommendation of the Principal or Head Master will be admitted on payment of half the fees.

All applications should be accompanied with a certificate from a Justice of the Peace or the Principal or Head Master of any school as to the moral conduct etc., of the applicant.

Applications for admission should reach Dr. Turner by the 7th May 1904.

TOO MUCH FOR ONE MAN.

There is no art of which it is more difficult to obtain a complete mastery than the healing art, human all wants being so many and complicated. But that which taxes the physician's skill most is what is called diagnosis, the finding out exactly what it is that troubles the patient. In many cases this is a more difficult task than the proper treatment. Nothing is more common than for people to be ill yet quite unable to say what is the matter with them. When the patient notes his own symptoms, and can state them intelligently his case is greatly simplified, though even that will not always ensure correct treatment. The people who have died from being treated for one disease while suffering from another are legion; to take one celebrated instance only, such was the fate of Italy's greatest painter, Raphael.

"And how did you get on with the doctor, Patrick?" a man once asked his friend.

"Faith, Michael" was the reply, "I just gave him three-and-sixpence, and told him in English what was the matter with me. Then the doctor told me the same thing in Latin; and that was the end of the business."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1904.

NATIONAL PROGRESS IN WEALTH AND TRADE.

FOR the edification and enlightenment of students of the Fiscal question, Mr. A. L. Bowley, of the London School of Economics, has just issued a handbook, through Messrs. P. S. King and Son, with the above title. He disclaims any desire to deal with controversial matter and emphatically denies that it has any political intention. Therefore we may take him at his word and credit him with an attempt to put together in a simple and intelligible form some of the main statistics which illustrate the economic history of the United Kingdom during the past twenty years. In doing so, he asserts that our information is not sufficient to allow us to form an absolutely certain judgment as to our recent progress; but our information, so far as it goes, suggests that very remarkable and stable progress has been made in recent years in those aspects of national well-being which are generally considered in measuring prosperity. The first of these propositions, he argues, compels us to suspend judgment; the second throws the burden of proof on any who maintain that a remedy is needed to repair or prevent our decadence. His studies, then, are not intended to be used in support of the theories of those who have made up their minds and are anxious to find additional evidence for their views, but rather to emphasize the need of caution and careful enquiry. If they serve this purpose, he remarks, they will, of course, be unacceptable to those who hold that enquiry is over, the existence of disease established and the nature of the remedy determined. It is well. Mr. Bowley disclaims any desire to touch upon controversial ground, or we should have been disposed to doubt him. But it must be borne in mind that Mr. Chamberlain has not declared the available information to be all sufficient. He asked for an inquiry, for a searching investigation. And Mr. Bowley supports him when he demands that statistics must cover the whole field of the enquiry, that it is not enough to show that the wages of one group of workers have increased and the precision of our result depends on the accuracy of the less exact part of our data.

It must not be forgotten that Mr. Bowley's intention is not controversial and emphatically not political, even when we read that the progress of other nations is not necessarily to our disadvantage. Evidently he believes with the Musulman that the God who sends mouths will provide food to fill them. We must condemn him neither as a disciple of Mr. Chamberlain, nor of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when he argues that though protective tariffs hinder the spreading throughout the world of the advantages of industrial progress, there is still no reason to assume that the progress of one nation necessitates the decay of others. It is not necessary to tell Mr. Bowley that the world is small and markets smaller. In the same breath he owns that protective systems specially foster the export trades of the protected countries, their object being to get rid of their manufactured goods and, though particular phases of the process may put the industrial system out of gear, the broad result must be that other countries have a wider and better stocked world's market in which to buy their goods, as each developing country adds its wares; and as purchases cannot be made without payment, there is also an increased demand for the products o the purchasing countries. And he holds that "if any particular country puts difficulties in the way of this direct purchase, the most probable result, of which there are already indications, is that she will have to pay with more of her commodities indirectly." We must acknowledge the fact that he considers we have enough statistics to make it clear that Germany and the United States, have greatly increased their consumption of iron and coal in manufacture, and that their production of textile goods has grown considerably. We would learn more, but when we expect to find that this is to the disadvantage of the British trader, he simply tells us that the question he cannot decide is whether or not these developments have resulted in increasing incomes for the producers and falling prices for the consumers; and therefore he does not know whether they have tended to the national prosperity. The consumption of iron in German manufacture has caught up that of the United Kingdom and the output of steel has overtaken ours by thirty per cent. The consumption of iron in the United States is twice that of the United Kingdom and their output of steel three times ours. Yet Mr. Bowley does not see that this is any way to our disadvantage.

Pedagogues are the last people in the world, except the clergy, to teach us anything on subjects of this kind. Mr. Bowley now and then seems to feel it; for, asking us to admit that our statistics and those of most other nations are insufficient to bear the strain of any general enquiry, he confesses that "in many of the points, where exact knowledge halts most, opinions could be given by trained and experienced observers." It is somewhat remarkable that he did not seek those opinions before giving his book to the world. But even that omission is explained by Mr. Bowley, who says that although such opinions at ordinary times would carry conviction, in the present turmoil of argument and increase of imperfect statistical data, every statement is rightly challenged and no personal authority accepted till the evidence is unimpeachable. Even the Board of Trade statistics do not satisfy Mr. Bowley. He wants something more, knowing, as a statistician, that figures may be made to demonstrate anything. And on the grounds that the information available is insufficient—not that he is opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme—he urges the postponement of radical and far-reaching changes in our economic system, till we have some real knowledge of our recent history, as there are many investigations to be started which would take a year or so to come to fruition, and many other groups of facts whose ascertainment might be commenced at once and continued year by year. Mr. Bowley then aims at scotching the snake, not killing it. He would put obstacles in the way of its onward progress, not because he is opposed to it, but merely that he desires more information. He does not appear to know that the men whose business it is to discover the facts, digest them and explain them to the public, and whose time is not occupied with serving tables and initiating memoranda, are already before the public offering them much of the information he asks for. But Mr. Bowley, we must never forget, has no political motive in what he does and is animated by no partisan spirit.

GOLD MINING IN INDIA.

THE home financial papers have recently contained a good deal of comment on the progress of various Gold Mining Corporations in this country, and as these undertakings are mainly controlled by English capital, the newspapers in question should be in a position to write authoritatively on the subject. The latest gold reefs to be discovered and prospected in this country are those in the Dharwar district of the Bombay Presidency, the rights of which were formerly obtained by the Gadag Exploration Syndicate, but which are apparently to be acquired and capitalised by the Goldfields of Dharwar (India), Limited. The Gadag Syndicate was registered in February of last year with a capital of £2,000, only half of which was subscribed in cash. The public were not invited to subscribe for the shares. The site of the gold fields is about ten miles south of Gadag station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and comprises about nine hundred and forty acres of land upon which are some ancient gold workings. The new Dharwar company seems to have acquired the same rights for a sum of £17,500, so that the original promoters have quickly realised the possibilities of their original undertaking. Apparently, however, there is some doubt in the minds of experts as to what the future of the mine will be. An Indian contemporary points out that the Kolar reefs are in a schist basin, lying on granite, the bed being known as the "Dharwar bed" as the formation extends into Dharwar. "It was always a probability," continues the same authority, "that as the granite underlies the schist the latter must be passed through as the mining shafts grew deeper, but it was hoped that this was a remote eventuality, as it was believed that the depth of the bed was very great. In all probability, the geological reporter has given an adverse opinion in this point and if so, and if he should be correct, it is a very serious matter indeed for the welfare and even the existence of the mines." However the Company which has undertaken the exploitation of the property are evidently in earnest about the matter, and have few doubts as to the ultimate success of the undertaking which is to be capitalised at £60,000. On the other hand the home press seems to share the doubts of the authority we have quoted. At the same time the reports of another company about the success of which there is no doubt have come to hand. We allude to the Mysore Gold Mining Company. This undertaking increases in prosperity yearly, and after a series of eight years in which dividends which have never fallen below one hundred per cent, and have risen as high as one hundred and forty per cent, have been paid, another dividend of one hundred and thirty-five per cent is announced. The gold deposits of this mine yielded nearly seven million pounds worth of gold last year, and all connected with the company are to be heartily congratulated upon the highly satisfactory nature of the report. Instead of decreasing, the amount of fine gold extracted from the mine is annually improving. In 1894 the total amount of gold realised from all sources was 52,250 oz. Last year the output was 193,185 oz, and in the interval the mine has steadily improved its yield. The newest lodes opened up are giving 2 oz. to the ton and there seems to be every reason to believe that in 1904 another record output will be created.

DRIED MILK.

MILK the almost perfect human food is recognised as an important factor in the dissemination of disease. In the United Kingdom it is regarded as the chief factor in the large infantile mortality. Tuberculosis in various forms diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diarrhœa and even cholera and plague are spread by means of this almost perfect food. The explanation of this fact is that milk, besides being so admirable a food for man, is also admirably adapted as sustenance for his deadly enemies, the bacteria. The consequence is that a pure milk supply is vital to humanity and especially to infantile humanity. In our Indian cities the importance of an uncontaminated supply of milk is hourly brought home to us by the precautions which have to be observed before any person of wisdom can use a drop of it. A recent very welcome invention, however, promises to revolutionise the milk supply of the world by reducing the risks of contamination to a minimum. Messrs Just and Hatmaker have perfected a process for reducing milk to a sterilised powder, a state in which it may be preserved indefinitely. Milk is essentially not a fluid but a solid food, its fluidity being a device of nature for the convenience of the young mammal. The Just-Hatmaker process removes all the water from the milk by the application of heat and converts it into a light yellow, flaky powder. What is more important is that all bacteria are destroyed in the process of desication. In experiments conducted at the Carnegie Research Laboratory of New York, the bacteria of disease were purposely added to the milk and after the process was complete not a trace of them could be found. Four hundred separate examinations of the dried milk were made, proving that the powder is absolutely sterile when it comes from the drying machine. What this means may be easily conceived. For, better than "condensed" preparations, the dried milk may be kept, supplies of milk may be sent by post, and for ships and armies in the field it will be a great thing that large stores and of this most valuable food can be carried easily in small space. As to its value in checking the spread of disease, experiments made with New York infants by the Health Department of that City had the most successful results. For consumption the powder is instantly converted into a fluid almost indistinguishable from fresh milk by the addition of water. During the New York experiments steps were taken to ensure that careless mothers did not expose the reconverted milk to contamination. Of 850 children of the poorest class chosen at random and fed on this sterilised milk, not a single child died and all gained weight. It is estimated that according to the usual rate of infant mortality at least two hundred of these children would have died under ordinary circumstances. The milk was "humanised" in the usual way by the addition of sugar, cream and so on. The usual 'humanised" milk and children's foods so extensively sold are deficient in an anti-scorbutic principle the absence of which leads to scurvy. The destruction of this principle in the milk is an effect of boiling or sterilising and it is not quite clear that the dried milk is free from this defect. But this is a matter which may be easily remedied in the dietary. The great thing is that the Just-Hatmaker invention renders possible a pure milk supply which may be stored indefinitely.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Viceroy, on behalf of himself and the Government of India, has caused a message to be sent to His Highness the Amir congratulating him on his escape from a serious accident.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th March 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903, of 7,439 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 5,343 in the earnings.

REPORTS from the Aden Demarcation Commission show that the closing operations in the direction of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb are now proceeding satisfactorily, the one small matter recently in dispute having been settled.

IT is a matter for congratulation and encouragement, says the "Ceylon Observer," to find that Ceylon Para rubber, the cultivation of which is comparatively speaking a new industry there, has secured the highest prices ever obtained for this product. It is still more satisfactory however, adds our contemporary, to find it stated on so good an authority as that of Messrs. Lewis and Peat that if producers maintain the high quality consumers will continue to pay the high price.

THE "Peking and Tientsin Times" states on authority that the Russian preparations for the defence of Newchwang are largely superficial.

M. WEYER, Counsellor to the Court of Appeal in Lyons, has committed suicide. He had only just been promoted from Montpellier, and had been in the magistracy for twenty years. He had, however, left Montpellier in consequence of a charge of cheating at cards at the local club. He left letters stating that grief at the recent death of his eldest daughter had prompted him to take his life.

ACCORDING to the "N.-C. Daily News," letters from the North state that so many officials connected with the various Government departments have been leaving Peking for Southern and Western cities, in order, of course, to avoid anticipated disturbances arising out of the present hostilities, that an Imperial Rescript has been issued commanding the instant dismissal from the Government service of any one discovered leaving Peking after the 1st of March.

THE Tibetans are not beautiful. How could they be, asks the "New York Tribune," when, by their own confession, the national ancestry runs back to the King of the monkeys and a hobgoblin? Bonvalot says of them:—"The very bears are better looking. The Type, he says, is midway between the Esquimaux and the Chinese. Broad, flat noses, without visible bridge; no eyebrows, wide mouth, full lips, oily skins, hair as coarse and straight as horsehair, and short, square, ungainly figures—these are elements of the unpleasing picture."

THE "Household Brigade Magazine" tells a story of a witty ex-Guardsman, who is also a member of the Government, who met at dinner one Sunday night prior to the Report of the Esher Committee a very high official at the War Office. The latter asked what Mr. Arnold Forster was going to do at the War Office, and was told "Something." "Ah," he remarked, "we shall not allow him to do that." "I think you will," replied the other quietly; "and, what is more, I should not say too much if I were you. You may get your own marching orders." Next morning the War Office official took up his daily paper, and found he had got them.

GENERAL VILJOEN sends a letter from St. Louis to the "Daily Telegraph" protesting against American stories of his doings. "Within the last month," he says, "I read that I have accepted a commission with the Russian Army for the Far East, and one paper actually published a statement warning me against the Foreign Enlistment Act. Another report recently stated I was enlisting with Japan. I was made to be marrying without my knowledge. Further, during the past four years I have read my own obituary in extenso, having been killed thrice. With regard to the allegation that I made speeches against British rule or the English Army let me once and for all state that since my sojourn here I have spoken twice on invitation at private clubs, and my address was simply a relation of incidents of the late war. My sentiments were strictly non-political, and, I would say, much milder than what I said when speaking in England. I am in this country for a private enterprise, and would be extremely grateful to those who seem so interested in my doings if they would limit their statements to facts only—that is, if it is deemed absolutely necessary to make any statements whatever about me."

LORD KITCHENER, when he was in South Africa, kept the home people informed every week of the progress of events. He gave particulars of the sick and the wounded in the hospitals, the deaths both by bullets and by disease, the numbers of prisoners captured, and the number of effective troops under his command, and such like interesting particulars. He might now adopt the same plan with reference to our Tibetan mission, or armed expedition, in the campaign now to follow. We would like to know, says "Max" in "Capital," how many of our troops have perished by disease since the mission started. We know that out of some 2,300 yaks purchased for transport, only about 80 survived up to the date of the last reports. How has it fared with the soldiers and the coolies? How many are on the non-effective list now? How many fighting men have we in Tibet? How many reinforcements are being sent up week after week ostensibly in charge of convoys? Tell us also the weekly cost of our expedition? All these would be very interesting details for the public to learn, and after all it is the public who have to pay the bill.

SUBMERGED RUSSIA.

THE MIND OF A PEOPLE.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

"BLACK land, fertile land, new land, grain land, ... the broadly constituted rich warm nature, ... the broad unlimited expanse which fills the mind with melancholy and hope, ... the incomprehensible darkly mysterious, ... the womb of new realities and new mysteries, ... Russia and the future."

It is thus that a great Danish writer apostrophises Russia and her people, seeing in the former a type and even a mould of the latter in its ever yearning to bear and to bring forth a deep rich soil, which the active element, the intelligence of Russia, young and old with the fiery faith of youth and the passivity of Russian heroism, is preparing and cultivating for the hour of its emancipation. We in England, who have so long been accustomed to the political rivalry and antagonism of the Russian Empire, have seldom realised that such a relationship touches less than one tenth of the Russian people. And yet surely it would seem a moral impossibility that the enormous bulk of the latter will indefinitely remain in subjection to an autocratic minority, however absolute its power.

It is, in fact, because we cannot imagine the future of Russia uncoloured by a great suffusion of popular influence that the character of the Russian people is matter of importance to us, writes T. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." From every house of bondage there is an exodus, for all the oppressed a day of deliverance. The only question for Russia, and, indeed, for the whole world, is the time and manner of its coming.

A threefold strangeness meets the traveller on the very threshold of Russia: a language, whose rich soft melody is likely no vocal sounds that are heard in Western Europe, an alphabet of wide compass, whose points of resemblance to our own are, in many instances, divergent in significance; and a computation of time which forces one to realise that in stepping across the Russian frontier one is placing twelve whole days behind the civilisation of Southern and Western Europe. It would be well if those twelve days represented the whole measure of Russian backwardness in the scale of the world's civilisation.

The intellectual life of Russia may be said to be centred at St. Petersburg and Moscow. And yet as much as one third of the population of the former cannot read or write. Moreover, its death rate stands so high that its inhabitants, suffering a loss of one or two thousand a year, would die out but for constant immigration. Most of the women have chlorosis. The climate compels them to sit too much indoors. The water is scarcely drinkable, and the food bad. Barley bread, cabbage soup, and porridge are the food of the poorer people, despite the fact that the temperature requires more nutritious food than in England. Also the national drinks, tea, kvas and vodka do not possess the nutriment of German or English beers. Consequently in St. Petersburg anæmia is to be met with everywhere.

Winter is the characteristic season in Russia. It stamps the whole life and character of the people. While the higher classes turn the winter night into day, the peasant immured in his hut with doors and windows carefully closed, lights a blazing pine torch and huddles close to the great stove, on the top of which with his whole family and with all his clothes on, including his sheepskin, he sleeps at night. As a matter of fact he only undresses on Saturday when he takes his Russian bath after which he dons his sheepskin and his vermin again.

The lack of proper food in such a climate has made his blood thin and his temperament nervous. Passivity or inertia a profound sluggishness has become a fundamental trait tempered by generations of oppression into a stolidity capable of the strangest manifestations. It is clearly visible in the absence of any popular sports. The Englishman rows, plays football or cricket; the French man fights; the Spaniard delights in the bullring. The Russian finds no enjoyment in any form of active amusement. His delight is to listen to a hand-organ or harmonica, to swing or ride on the gravitating railway, upon which, without the smallest exertion on his part, he can enjoy the sensation of movement to the full.

A more important effect of this passivity is a great submissiveness to the powers that be, which through long years of oppression has kept before it the affecting ideal, to suffer and to die without resistance or complaint, and which as Dostoyevski brings out in his "Recollections of a Dead House in Siberia," makes him who endures the lash and knout without asking mercy an object of popular veneration. The hero is the sufferer, not he who inflicts the blow. This mental bias accounts for the fact that, although the Russians make brave soldiers, they are the most unwarlike people in the world. In defence they will be greater than in attack, and of brilliant individual initiative, an indispensable ingredient in the fighting efficiency of modern armies, they are naturally and constitutionally incapable.

The contradictions of their character have made them a people apart and difficult to understand. Hardy they are, sluggish and inactive, gruff yet good natured, unfeeling and yet kindly, capable of both gentleness and ferocity. This indifference to their own sufferings is sometimes strangely responsible for a sympathy with the sufferings of others, which now and then shows itself in a weird and terrible form. Having no fear of death himself, the Russian peasant thinks nothing of inflicting it upon others. This is especially so in the case of old people or children, and the horrible murders of these, which occur among the Russian peasantry are often quite devoid of passion or malice. Pity and a feeling that it is better not to live is the contributory motive. Is it possible to find a more awful condemnation of a governing system which is productive of such an outlook on life?

There is a story told by a Russian general which bears on this strange characteristic. In Russia's last great war a wounded soldier was dragging himself along with difficulty and in great pain after his battalion. So severe was his wound that his recovery seemed hopeless. His comrades seeing this said to him with the deepest sympathy, "You are suffering too much; you will soon die. Do you want us to end your pain? Shall we bury you?" "I wish you would" answered the unhapy man. So they set to work and dug a grave. He lay himself down in it and the others buried him out of pity. When the general, who did not hear of it till it was all over, asked the soldiers later if their comrade had not suffered terribly, they answered. "Oh no; we stamped the earth down with our feet!"

But, despite the fact that bureaucratic tyranny has destroyed spontaneous and natural growth in the relations of public life, there is an inherent genius in the Russian mind—the black rich land, the fertile land—which if the seed is not denied, brings forth abundantly. This is pre-eminently the genius of adaptability and assimilation. The Russian catches a new thought on the wing and endows it with a Russian spirit. He has the peculiar talent beyond all other races of grasping the manner of thought and range of ideas of others, and of dealing with them as his own intellectual property. In his architecture we find this talent materialised in visible form. For it is a combination of Byzantine and Mongolian, Hindoo and Persian, Gothic and Renaissance, a mixture which has obtained a marked national character as the embodiment of the Russian-Greek Church.

But the peasants also display this capacity for assimilation in matters of artistic handicraft. They take to any kind of work and can imitate anything. For instance, a traveller in the country loses a cap with a peculiar sort of embroidery. Ten years later the whole district is producing it. Or perhaps he leaves behind him a piece of chased copper or enamelled silver. He has founded a new industry. Both Mostiaikof, the superintendent of the Imperial porcelain factory and Orchinnikof, the celebrated goldsmith of Moscow, who is famous among other things for having got on the tracks of one of the Japanese secrets of enamelling, were peasants who worked their way upwards by their own individual exertions.

(Concluded on page 5.)

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

ANTI-FOREIGN RISING FEARED.

KOREA AND JAPAN.

MARQUIS ITO'S MISSION SUCCEEDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Captain Grigorovitch, Commander of the Tsarewitch, has been promoted to Rear Admiral for gallantry in the presence of the enemy and has also been appointed Commandant at Port Arthur.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The "Morning Post" in a telegram from its correspondent at Chefoo says, there is an increase in the anti-foreign policy permeating Peking, and a grave possibility of China's neutrality being broken soon, despite official assurances to the contrary, by a general upheaval of the people.

The "Standard's" Tokio correspondent says that the Marquis Ito announced at a dinner last night the complete attainment of the object of his mission to Korea and said he had returned with the strongest assurances from the Emperor of the Koreans' complete good faith and unchanging good will.

A Colombo telegram dated April 10th states:—M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, who deliverd Japan's last note to Russia, arrived here yesterday on route to Japan. On being interviewed, he said, Japan tried her utmost to bring about a satisfactory arrangement, but Russia's replies being always unfavourable, she had recourse to stringent measures, which resulted in the rupture of diplomatic relations.

It was difficult to say whether other powers would be involved in the war, though some had feelings and sympathy with Japan.

It was also difficult for him to say what the outcome of the war would be, as it was no question of diplomacy.

THE SITUATION AT PORT ARTHUR.

The "North China Daily News" of March 17 says:—

The Norwegian strs. Brand, Sierstad, and Argo arrived at Shanghai from Port Arthur yesterday in ballast. They left Port Arthur on Sunday, having discharged their cargoes there. The Brand had been in Port Arthur no less than six weeks and has consequently seen all that has occurred there since war broke out. The Argo and Sierstad were in Port Arthur four weeks. Before leaving, the captains of these three steamers were compelled by the Russian authorities to sign declarations that they would divulge nothing of what they had seen in Port Arthur. Strange to say, the crew and mates were placed under no such restriction, and we have been enabled to gather the following facts concerning the bombardments of Port Arthur, from their point of view. It is stated that during the bombardment of the 10th February, the forts at Port Arthur were not at all damaged, and have not since suffered any damage.

The battleships Retvizan and Czarevitch and cruiser Pallada were put out of action in the torpedo attack on the night of the 9th February, but the Pallada is now completely repaired. For three weeks after that attack there was firing nightly, but those in Port Arthur at last became so used to it that no one bothered to turn out. In the various attacks several Japanese torpedo-boats are said to have been sunk, and in the torpedo engagement on the morning of the 10th March one Russian destroyer was sunk by a parting short from the Japanese just as she was entering harbour. Port Arthur was bombarded on the 10th instant, the Russian fleet remaining inside the harbour. No damage was done to the town or forts, but a few Chinese were killed. Many of the Japanese shells failed to explode and no damage was done to the fleet, though it is said that 19 men on board the Retvizan were killed, and including Chinese the number of killed amounted to 50.

Admiral Makaroff has hoisted his flag on board the cruiser Askold and immediately after doing so went out and saluted the Japanese fleet. He has also made several trips out of harbour on board the Novik, and on the night of the 9th instant, pervious to the torpedo engagement, was out on a torpedo boat. The statement that in the engagement of the 10th February the Askold had her aft funnel shot away is said to be only partially true. Her funnel was slightly damaged and taken down, but was shortly afterwards patched up and rehoisted. On the 11th instant, after the last bombardment, the Russian fleet went out to sea, but returned without having engaged the Japanese fleet. The reports as to part of Port Arthur having been in flames is, we are assured, totally untrue, and it is said that the reports received here as to Russian losses are 90 per cent. fiction. Before leaving Port Arthur, the three steamers abovementioned were required to give an undertaking not to call at Chefoo. They brought here several Chinese passengers, but no foreigners. Although they had very clear weather in the early part of the voyage they saw nothing whatever of any Japanese men-of-war.

Shanghai, March 19.—The news we gave before as coming from some of the officers of the three Norwegian steamers which arrived here on Wednesday is confirmed by farther enquiries. The damage done by the Japanese shells is alluded to almost contemptuously, but on the other hand it is admitted that some two hundred people have been killed there altogether. All the men-of-war that were slightly damaged are reported patched up and the Pallada has been repaired in the only dock. The Tsarevitch and Retvizan, however, are too large for the dock, and it is now proposed to get them into the East Basin, fill up the entrance to the basin, and pump it out; a 'large order,' but pumps for the purpose have been brought from Harbin and Vladivostock. The only fear is that the sides of the basin, on which an enormous quantity of coal is stored, may slip in when the water is pumped out. There is likely to be a good deal of leakage too, as there is already in the dock.

It has already been reported that one of the Japanese stone-hulks was sunk on the left side of the entrance to the harbour, close to where the Retvizan lay beached. The Russians have now sunk two Chinese Eastern Railway steamers, the Hailar and Harbin, in a line north eastward from the Japanese steamer in order to narrow the mouth of the harbour. Another steamer was to be sunk on the other side of the entrance so that only a very narrow channel would be left, which is to be so protected with mines, and possibly a boom, that there may be no more fear of Japanese torpedo-boats getting into the harbour again at night.

Finally, it is stated that there is plenty of food and ammunition in Port Arthur, and no apparent apprehension there that it will have to be evacuated. Daily is now so "well" protected by mines that there is no fear of the enemy being able to reach the harbour.

CORRESPONDENTS AND THE JAPANESE RED CROSS FUND.

The foreign war correspondents in Tokyo, with a view to assisting the funds of the Red Cross Society, and also presumably to while away the time which they will yet have to wait before going to the front (adds the "Kobe Chronicle") have agreed to contribute to a volume which will be under the joint editorship of Mr. E. F. Knight and Mr. George Lynch. The volume will consist of a relation of the most thrilling experience in the lives of the contributors. The volume will be illustrated by Mr. Melton Prior, and the whole of the profits will go to the funds of the Red Cross Society.

LADY PROPHET ON THE WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Express" writing on March 22nd says:—

The "Gil Blas" publishes a prediction as to the course of the war in the Far East from the same clairvoyante who foretold the operation on King Edward VII. and the postponement of the Coronation. The following are her leading forecasts:—

March 29th: Taking of Port Arthur by the Japanese.

In April, a great land engagement, in which both sides will lose heavily, but Japan will gain a victory.

In May, serious events, an almost general conflagration on the point of breaking out. France, England, and Germany will send ships to Eastern waters.

In June, Russia forced to conclude peace, owing to a great Nihilist movement, which will necessitate the recall of troops from the East.

Signature of the treaty of peace in the autumn.

GENERAL KOUROPATKINE.

When General Kouropatkine accepted his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, the Tsar thanked him warmly. "This is a piece of real self-sacrifice on your part," he exclaimed. His Majesty's words have excited much comment in Russia, especially in military circles, "self-sacrifice" being regarded as a strange term to apply to the willingness of a great soldier in the prime of life and vigour to take the field against the enemies of his country. Strange or not, however, the term was certainly appropriate; had Tsar Nicholas sought the whole dictionary through, indeed he could not have found one more appropriate; for it was undoubtedly a piece of supreme self-sacrifice on the part of General Kouropatkine, a proof of his patriotism, his fervent loyalty, to accept the command of the Manchurian army, and thus render himself responsible for the war against Japan. For in spite of the somewhat boastful strain in which he is reported to have spoken the other day it is an open secret that he disapproves of the war, that he regards it as a terrible blunder, and that he did everything he could do to prevent it. In St. Petersburg, if not in Moscow, it is well-known that there would never have been a war or at least not for years to come were it not that his advice was scoffed at and his warnings were set at naught.

OPPOSED TO THE WAR.

When last year he returned from the Far East, where the Tsar had sent him that he might see with his own eyes the true state of things there, says a writer in "The World," he brought home with him a report which proved conclusively that it was to Russia's interest to live in peace in that part of the world, let the cost be almost what it might. "There must be no war; we are not ready for a war," and there is nothing to be gained by a war, he was never weary of repeating all through last autumn, not only to his colleagues, but also to the Tsar himself whenever he had the chance. But that was not often; for, when once the war party realised that he was using his influence against them, means were speedily found of excluding him from the Imperial presence. At the very time when the question of war or peace hung in the balance he, the War Minister, was kept waiting for days sometimes before he could obtain an audience; and when he did obtain one, it was only to find some hostile Grand Duke, or perhaps even M. Besobrasov, installed by the Tsar's side for the express purpose of preventing his turning it to account. In the Privy Council meeting's it was the same state of things, so at least it is said; there, indeed, he was given clearly to understand that Far Eastern affairs were no concern of his, and that any attempt on his part to meddle with them would be resented. His opponents even went so far as to deprive him of the power to "meddle," by securing Admiral Alexeieff's appointment as Viceroy. The General was determinedly opposed to this appointment being made not only because personally he had no admiration for the Admiral, no faith in him either as a commander or as a man, but also because he knew that with him in the Far East, free to work his will there, war was practically a foregone conclusion, and he did not wish for war. In spite of all his efforts however, the war party, as all the world now knows, carried the day; Alexeieff was installed as autocrat at Port Arthur, where he straightway set to work to do exactly what General Kouropatkine had foretold he would do—play into the hands of Japan in a fashion that must have won for him the fervent gratitude of Marshal Yamagata. And the General has now to go to Manchuria to try to undo what the Admiral has done, try to win back for Russia what the Admiral in sheer wantonness has thrown away. This would be an ungrateful task, even under the best of conditions, and the conditions under which he will have to work are by no means the best. For the Viceroy's Grand Ducal protectors stand by him still, notwithstanding his blunders; and they insist that he must retain the supreme command in the Far East. Thus General Kouropatkine will have to share with him any glory he may chance to win, while bearing alone, of course, the disgrace of any disaster he may encounter; and, what is much more serious, as he must submit to him, who as Viceroy is technically his superior, all his plans, he will have to run the risk of having the very best of them brought to naught through sheer jealousy. For if the General mistrusts the Viceroy, the Viceroy on his side hates the General, whose military prestige and personal popularity are to him the veriest gall and wormwood. So bitter, indeed, is the feeling even now between the two commanders that the Tsar has deemed it advisable to appoint General Gilinski as Chief of Alexeieff's staff, so that he may act as "tampon" between him and Kouropatkine and thus prevent friction. General Gilinskiis renowned for his tact, discretion and "savoir-faire.

HIS MILITARY CAREER.

Although Alexis Nikolaievitch Kouropatkine is only some fifty-six, he has probably seen more active service than any other living Russian. He was fighting in Turkestan before he was nineteen, and from that time to this he has played his part, a gallant one too, in every war in which Russia has been engaged. He entered the army at eighteen; and even then he had made his mark in the world, for at the military college at which he was educated he had carried off everything in the way of prizes there was to be carried off. Once an officer, he rose from rank to rank with almost unparalleled rapidity. He was a member of the General Staff before he was twenty-six, Chief of the Asiatic Bureau by the time he was thirty, and Major-General by the time he was thirty-four. And he owed his advancement in every case solely to his merit; for, although he is a noble by birth, his family is not one of those that wield influence, and what money he has he has earned. Besides, society has always been against him rather than otherwise, owing to his having paid more attention to the promptings of his heart than of his head when choosing for himself a wife. His marriage was a love-match, one which, set "social convenance" completely at defiance. In 1871 General Kouropatkine was commissioned by his Government to travel abroad for the purpose of reporting on certain scientific subjects, and on his return, four years later, he was sent to Turkestan. In 1877, and 1878 he was in Bulgaria, of course fighting his hardest against the Turk, and in 1879 he was back in Turkestan, in command this time of the famous Rifle Brigade. When he had done his work in Turkestan, he was sent as Governer and Military Commander to the Trans-Caspian region to restore law and order among the lawless tribes there; and there he remained until the Tsar, some six years ago, summoned him to St. Petersburg and made him his War Minister, to the keen delight of the army, but to the great annoyance, it is said, of some of the Grand Dukes.

POPULAR WITH THE ARMY.

Among Russian soldiers of all ranks General Kouropatkine is extremely popular; they would rather fight under him than under any other commander; and this not only for his own sake, although their faith in him it unbounded, but also for the sake of their old idol, Skobeleff, whose close friend and brother in arms he was. Skobeleff and Kouropatkine are linked together in their minds and they are never weary of telling of the great deeds the two did in those days in the 'seventies of which they are so proud. Now that Skobeleff is no longer among them—they mourn for him still as if he had died but yesterday—they look to Kouropatkine to carry on his work and lead them some day to Constantinople. The Russian Army, as the great mass of the Russian nation, is Pan-Slav to the core, it must be remembered. It is against the Turks the Russian soldiers wish to fight, not against the Japs. To fight against the Japs is sheer waste of time indeed, they think, as far as they think at all; and they are sorely puzzled as to why the Tsar should send his people so far away as Japan, when he might just as well send them to Turkey, which lies quite close at hand. Nay, they are not only puzzled but distressed, for they are afraid lest the Tsar has forgotten that there are Slavs waiting to be freed, and that the Ikons may therefore be angry. General Kouropatkine is in close sympathy with his soldiers; he is completely at one with them in their hopes and ambitions; he is every whit, in fact, as Pan-Slav as they are—in bygone days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav dreams. Were it otherwise, were he less eager to fight in the Near East, he might be more eager to fight in the Far East. Even the dictating of terms of peace in Tokio would be for him a sorry business were it to cost him his chance—and he knows well that it may—of ever dictating terms of peace in Constantinople.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The New Agreement.

FOREIGN PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The German papers regard the Anglo-French Agreement with an unfriendly eye and hasten to remind Russia that her ally is concluding close agreements with her political antagonist.

The Italian press rejoices at the Agreement as being the most important diplomatic instrument of the century. It is pointed out that Italian interests in the Mediterranean do not conflict with those of either Power.

It is stated that Russia views the agreement favourably as strengthening the position of France her ally.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Effects of the Agreement.

MACEDONIAN SITUATION IMPROVED.

The conviction prevails at Constantinople and Vienna that the Turco-Bulgarian Agreement, although excluding the Bulgarian demand for the extension of the reform scheme to the Vilayet of Adrianople, will improve the situation in Macedonia and release the Sultan from an embarrassing position, showing he is able to arrange matters in Bulgaria direct and not merely at the command of the Powers.

MACEDONIAN GENDARMERY.

British Officers Appointed.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Five British officers leave England to-day for Macedonia to participate in the re-organisation of the gendarmery.

[Sanction has been given to the employment of the following officers with the Macedonian gendarmery: Captain Sally Flood, D. S. O., 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment; Major Hicks, 2nd Battalion, Hants Regiment; and Major Anly, 1st Battalion, Sussex Regiment.]

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The Balkans' Question.

AN AGREEMENT EXPECTED.

The "Standard's" Vienna correspondent says, it is anticipated that the result of the meeting between Count Goluchowski and Signor Tittoni at Abazzia will be an agreement between the two countries relating to Albania which will be extended to the whole of the Balkans.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. S. and N. Company's s. s. Arabia, with English mails of the 1st instant left here for Bombay at 10 a. m. to-day

Commenting upon the recent yachting disaster in Bombay harbour the "Indian Daily News" says:—The "Sea Queen," which at one time belonged to Sir Henry Morland, the Commodore of the Bombay Yacht Club, was one of the smartest boats in Bombay harbour in the days when yacht racing was limited to lateen rigged vessels. Her most formidable rivals in the annual regatta in races of her class were the "Water Queen," belonging to Mr. Little, the "Cinderella," owned by Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Westhouse's, La Mascotte. No prettier sight can be imagined than a race between these graceful vessels running before the wind with their enormous spread of canvas. As a rule they only carried one sail, but as the yard from which it was slung was considerably longer than the boat itself, it is easy to understand how great was the sail area. The "kulmi," a lesser sail was only used in the case of a tight finish. When properly equipped in a good wind, we have known the "Water Queen" to make fifteen or sixteen knots. But the equipment had to consist of a regular mob of hardy Bombay fishermen who were the only sailors, who could crack on such a pace with absolute safety. A racing crew consisted of twenty of these men with a serang at the tiller, and the necessity for so full a deck was realised when the yacht had to put about. If the enormous sail was not deftly handled, she careened and capsized, as was the case with "La Mascotte" in a famous race in the late eighties. The doom of the lateen-rigged yacht for racing purposes in Bombay has long since been sealed, and we are afraid the present fatality will make it unpopular even as a pleasure boat.

LORD KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Lord Kitchener has published an important memorandum of instructions in Army Orders regarding higher training and military education of officers, distribution of staff duties, responsibility of general and staff officers and training of troops for war. Lord Kitchner points out that the Indian army is necessarily small for purposes for which it is maintained and there is consequently more need for higher standard of excellence in it than obtains elsewhere; yet while since the South African war there has been some improvement in military training both of troops and staff officers, the progress is slow and hampered by difficulties and defects which, Lord Kitchener says, he will endeavour to remove, adding "I trust that in so doing I may be able to stimulate professional zeal of all officers from Generals downwards and to give fresh impetus to battle training of army and to improvement of its efficiency as a fighting machine." Lord Kitchener goes on to point out that obligation, for commanding officers to train their men in all branches of soldiering, holds equally true as regards education and training of officers serving under them.

He characterises the existing system whereby officers are seen to garrison classes to prepare for their examinations as faulty, and announces that he has decided in consequence to abolish these classes and to insist on all officers going up for the examinations direct from their regiments. One garrison class, however, is to be maintained for the benefit of young officers who have failed to to pass from their regiments to prevent their suffering through ignorance, indolence or incapacity of those set over them. Lord Kitchener then points out that, great as is the responsibility of commanding officers in this respect, that of general officers is even greater. The task they have to perform cannot be done adequately without assistance; this assistance must be given them by their staffs to render this efficient and to pave way for the formation of thoroughly trained and highly educated general staff in India.

Lord Kitchener goes on to point out that (1) Higher education staff officers must be provided in India; (2) that there must be proper and logical allotment of duties of general staff during peace; also (3) that there must be some re-distribution of troops and commands. The last named matter, he says, is being dealt with separately as regards higher education; he hopes that sanction will shortly be given for the establishment of a Staff College for India admission to this College will be competitive, general officers to be held responsible for nominating only those specially suitable to compete, mental, moral and social qualifications to be all taken into consideration, and ultimate selections to be made by the Commander-in-Chief himself after the results of a qualifying examination have been forwarded to army head quarters.

The next point dealt with is that of re-allotment of duties of staff officers to enable them to fulfil their main duty of assisting their General in training and preparing his troops for war. To this end two divisions are to be recognised namely, (1) art of war, (2) routine business in peace and war. The first division is further to be subdivided into (a) training and preparation for war, and (b) maintenance and movement. To this end, the memorandum contiaues, the Secretary of State has sanctioned a rearrangement of staff whereby each first class district in India will have two staff officers of the grade of Assistant Adjutant-General and one of that of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, the four second class districts of Bombay Derajat, Sirhind and Rohilkhand or their equivalents under a revised method of distribution will each have two Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals and one Brigade Major, the remaining second class districts will have one Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Genral and one Brigade Major; this it is explained is not to relieve existing officers of any of their duties but to increase efficiency.

The memorandum then deals at length with the question of training of troops, and points out that in training in field, the great object must be to render officers and non-commissioned officers capable from the very first of exercising independent command, the cavalry soldier is to be made to understand that whereas the old carbine was merely an adjunct to lance or sword, the latter have become merely auxiliary to accurate long range rifle with which he is now armed. In artillery and infantry wide formation are to be practised and good shooting, signalling and taking cover made essential features; the importance of developing individuality of soldier and of keeping up discipline is also insisted upon.

Lord Kitchener also announces that the following appointments are abolished from 31st May 1904:—(1) Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Belgaum, Southern Presy, Bangalore, Sirhind, Allahabad, Madras, Mandlay Deesa, Sind and Bombay, (2) Assistant Judge Advocate-Generals at Allahabad, Mian Mir, Secunderabad and Quetta, (3) station staff officers 1st class at stations commanded by colonels on the staff; (4) staff officers 2nd class at Allahabad, Dinapore, Agra, Lucknow, Secunderabad, Kohat, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Kamptee, Poona, Quetta, Dera Ismail, Khan, Mian Mir, Jullundur, Peshawar Abbottabad, Jhansi, Meerut, Bareilly, Ahmednagar, Mandalay and Roorkee; (5) station staff officers 3rd class at Dharmsala, Barrackpore, Ahmedabad, Loralai, Hyderabad (Sind), Bhamo, Meiktila and Shwebo; (6) station staff officers 4th class at Aden; (7) 2nd class station commanders at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad (Sind) Loralai, Neemuch, Dinapore, Bhamo, Meiktila and Shwebo; (8) fort commandants at Alirgarh and Attock; (9) fort Adjutant at Attock; (10) Inspector of ordnance machinery, Northwest Frontier; (11) mountain guns attached to infantry regiments in Assam including Sergeants of Royal Artillery and gun porters.

The following new appointments are made from 1st June 1904:—(1) A second assistant Adjutant General in each 1st class district; (2) a deputy Assistant Adjutant General in each of the following 2nd class districts, Sirhind, Allahabad, Rohilkhand Southern and Deesa; (3) a Brigade Major in each 2nd class district; (4) station staff officers 2nd class at Cawnpore, Sialkot, Rawal Pindi, Nasserabad Bellary, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Bannu and Tochi, Mooltan, Delhi and Nowshera, (5) station staff officers 3rd class at Dera Ismail Khan; Mian Mir, Jullundur, Peshawar, Abbottabad, Jhansi, Meerut, Bareilly, Ahmednagar and Mandalay; (6) station staff officers 4th class at Roorkee, Dharmsala, Barrackpore, Ahmedabad, Loralai, Hyderabad (Sind), Bhamo, Meiktila, Shwebo, Dinapore, Neemuch and Attock.

THE "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that the Sarbang of Dakka, Mahomed Hussain Khan, who was summoned to Kabul to answer various complaints made against him by local tribesmen, has returned to his post. He seems to have been able to give a satisfactory explanation of his conduct. Another Afghan official has not been so fortunate. Faiz Mahomed, who has been Kotwal of Jellalabad for several years, was also ordered to Kabul last month, but he was taken there under close arrest and his property was confiscated before he left. The Amir appears to have believed the charges of tyrannical government repeatedly advanced against him, though no formal trial has yet taken place.

RAJA OF SATARA'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 11.

As immediate arrangements for conveying the body of the late Raja of Satara could not be made last night, it was conveyed by this morning's train at seven o'clock. The body was embalmed and placed in a coffin, and the two sons of Maharaj and the Ranee and others accompanied the cortege. The coffin was covered by yellow cashmere shawls and was placed in a specially reserved first class compartment. Many prominent Hindu gentlemen were present on the platform, Mr. Lucas, Agent for the Sardars, was also present. As the train moved out of the station, the gentlemen assembled there, reverently walked a few paces by its side, the scene being a mourful one.

LORD KITCHENER AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, APRIL 11.

Lord Kitchener this morning inspected the troops in garrison at a special parade, the following taking part:—G. Battery, Royal Horse, 12th and 58th Field Batteries, No 7 Ammunition Column, 6th Dragoon Guards, Essex Regiment, 28th Light Cavalry, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 64th Pioneers, 69th Punjabis, 77th Moplahs and Sappers and Miners.

The weather was fine and a large concourse of spectators eager to catch a glimpse of the famous General for the first time thronged the ropes. His Excellency was accompanied by his own staff, Brigadier General Eccles Nixon and staff, and Sir James Bourdillon and Mr. Moss King from the Mysore Residency. After the usual artillery salute and inspection of line, the troops marched past, and subsequently the cavalry galloped past. Thanks to Sir James Bourdillon, a special enclosure was provided for pensioned soldiers to view the spectacle.

After the parade his Excellency visited some of the barracks, lines, hospitals and inspected native recruits. Last night General and Mrs. Nixon gave a large dinner party at their residence Westward Ho at which the Commanding Officer of the garrison and ladies of their families were present to meet Lord Kitchener.

Up to noon to-day, no khubber had arrived as to tiger at Tumkur, so that his Excellency may just go on to Bellary to-morrow morning without returning to the jungle.

During their stay in the Mysore territory Lord Kitchener and his staff have been the guests of the Maharajah of Mysore, though his Highness is still away at Ajmere where his brother has been seriously ill.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Colonel Forster, A. A. G. Bengal Command Head Quarters, has 7 months' leave out of India.

Lieutenant Fane, 12th Lancers has been selected for employment with the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

Captain Roney Dougal, 1st Somersetshires, has been appointed Adjutant of the 4th Battalion of that Regiment.

Sergeant Major Sprent, 1st Welsh Regiment, is promoted Quarter-master.

2nd Lieutenants Raymond, Northamptonshires and Cruickshank, R. G. A., have been appointed supernumeraries to qualify for the Indian Army. On arrival they will be attached to the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment and 1st Scottish Rifles respectively.

Major W. R. Clifford, The Cheshire Regiment has been posted to 1st Battalion on promotion, and embarks for India about the 22nd April.

On arrival in India Lieutenant M. T. Porter, R.E., is posted to No. 2 Company, Indian Submarine Mining Corps, Bombay.

Captain J. K. Kendall, Royal Garrison Artillery, Instructor in Gunnery, Bombay, has been permitted to retire on retired pay.

Captain G. C. Kemp, R.E., is transferred from the Punjab to the Bombay Command.

Captain H. J. A. Mackey, M.V.C, has been transferred from 149th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to the 75th Battery, and Second-Lieutenant A. J. R. Kennedy from the 137th Battery to the 29th Battery.

Major C. H. Young, the Welsh Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

Colonel R. C. G. Mayne, Indian Army, will officiate in command of the Southern District during the absence on leave of Brigadier-General E. Hamilton.

THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Frere Fletcher School was held last evening at the hall of the School, the Hon'ble Mr. S. Rebsch presiding.

The proceedings commenced with music, drill and recitations rendered by the children of the school.

In the report which was read by the Rev. Leigh Lye, it was stated that there were at present 76 pupils on the rolls as against 72 in March 1903 and 80 in March 1902. Two pupils were sent up for the last Matriculation examination, and both were successful. Miss Ashworth, who inspected the school in March last, in her report made the following remarks: "I examined several of the classes in one or two subjects with satisfactory results. The elder girls executed a pretty Greek drill; their drill seems particularly suitable for Parsee girls for although the whole body is exercised, it is slow and graceful and calls for none of the violent movements, which are distasteful to them. The sewings and embroidery are very good. Some of the girls dressed dolls, which seems a good plan as the work is attractive in itself, and if the dolls are fairly large the girls can be taught to cut out and make exact models of their own larger garments. I was very pleased with the general tone of the school, which is conducted in a quiet and orderly manner." Mr. Prior in his report last year remarked that there was in the school more the element of a refined home than a public institution. The Rev. H Foote who examined the school in scripture reported that the result of the scripture and prayer book examination showed that great care had been taken by the teachers throughout the school to give a thorough grounding in the subjects. The needle work was inspected by Mrs. Deane and Mrs. Reade. Mrs. Deane reported that it was quite a pleasure to inspect the work, which was all so wonderfully good and clean. The drawing class was making good progress under Miss Patrick, and Gujarati class was prospering under the care of Miss Jerbai Wadia.

Prizes were then destributed to the successful pupils of the school by Miss Ashworth.

The chairman in addressing the gathering said it was always a pleasure to him to be present in gatherings like this and see the happy faces of a number of children. On this particular occasion he said, his pleasure was enhanced by the report just read to them. It clearly indicated the excellence of the tuition given here, for they had noticed that it had resulted in two girls being sent to the matriculation examination and in their passing that severe test. In his opinion it was not even half so gratifying as the remark made by Mr. Prior, the Government Inspector, that the school was rather a refined home than a public institution. He thought that was a matter which deserved their congratulations more than mere academic success. In these days of high pressure too much importance was likely to be attached to mere academic qualifications and one seldom heard of the other side of education namely the moral and home influence. But here in this school it was not so as appeared from Mr. Prior's remarks. In conclusion he said on an occasion like the present one one naturally thought of the founders of the institution. Among them they owed their thanks to Miss Prescott whose memory would always be cherished in Bombay, to Sir Bartle Frere, one of the ablest Governors of Bombay, and to Mr. Fletcher, one of the clergy of this diocese. In a special degree they owed their thanks to Miss Franklin and her able colleagues for bringing about such excellent results.

The proceedings terminated with cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Rebsch and Miss Ashworth.

THE AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

APPLICATION BY THE LONDON TRUSTEE.

In the Bombay Insolvency Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding as Commissioner, heard the rule nisi granted by him on the 6th instant, calling upon Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee to show cause why the order made in his favour by the Court on 1st February, vesting the property in Bombay of William Watson and Paul Pfeiderer, trading in the name of William Watson and Company, should not be set aside. The rule nisi was granted on the application of Mr. Inverarity, who was instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors of Mr. C. J. March, the constituted attorney of Mr. W. Brock Keen, the trustee of the property of William Watson and Company, appointed under an order of the High Court of Justice in England, issued on 30th January last.

In the affidavit filed by Mr. Keen, chartered accountant, in support of the application for revocation of order made by Mr. Inverarity, it was stated that Mr. Keen was elected trustee in a meeting of creditors held on 16th February in King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, which was certified by the Board of Trade, on the 18th idem. By Section 54 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883, Mr. Keen became the trustee, and to him passed the insolvents' property which had been vested at first under the order of the High Court of Justice in England, in Mr. E. S. Grey, one of the Official Receivers there. The English order being anterior should have priority. Mr. Grey had cabled on 30th January to Mr. C. E. Randle, the bankrupts' manager in Bombay, that the receiving order having been made, he (Mr. Randle) should hold possession for him. Mr. Randle was the applicant for the order of the Bombay Insolvency Court made on 1st February and under the power of attorney he held from William Watson and Coy., he had no authority to apply for the order. The bankrupts resided and were domiciled in London where their head office was situated. The bankrupts had informed Mr. Keen that in addition to the banking accounts in the London head office, a large number of customers of their late firm had also accounts in the branches, including those in India. It was impossible to equitably adjust the accounts, and any endeavour to wind up an office or branch as a separate undertaking, and to have different bankruptcies in England, in India, and in the Colonies in which there were other branches, would be fatal to the interest of the creditors, both in England and elsewhere. It would cause endless delay and complications quite impossible to foresee and guard against and would involve a large increase in costs.—Other affidavits were filed in support.

Under the order of his appointment made by the Bombay Insolvency Court on 1st February, Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee, made a report to the Court on the 3rd idem. In the course of his report, Mr. Macleod stated he had received no advices yet as to what was being done in London. For the present therefore it seemed to him that the preparation of a financial report and the winding up of the current business were the two matters which required urgent attention, and his Lordship's sanction was required to the appointment of Messrs. Ferguson and Co. chartered accountants, to examine the books, and of Mr. Randle as agent, until further order, of the Official Assignee. The sanction was granted.

Mr. Inverarity appeared in support of the rule. Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee, to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Inverarity said he wanted to put in certain exhibits before the arguments were proceeded with. He put in a copy of "London Gazette" of the 2nd February containing an intimation of the insolvency and said it was conclusive evidence in England as well as in India of the insolvency having been filed. Counsel also put in certain letters (and telegrams which had passed between the Official Assignee in Bombay and the Official Receiver in England, and then examined Mr. Randle, who said he received a cablegram which he handed over to the Official Assignee on Monday morning the 1st February, at 10 a. m. It was from William Watson and Co. regarding stoppage of payments. "Racovean" was the code-word for witness's registered name.

The Judge: Mr. Inverarity, you will have to put in all the orders over again which you have put in on the last occasion.

Mr. Inverarity. I put them in my Lord; and the clerk will take a note I did.

The Judge: I had better put them in order. The Judge then dictated to Mr. Lane, the Clerk of the Insolvency Court, the order in which they should be noted down.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Randle said at the time he received the cablegram of 30th January he was a creditor of the Company. He received another dated 1st February on the morning of the 3rd in which the Official Receiver asked him to hold the assets on his behalf. On the day it arrived he showed it to the Official Assignee. Telegrams for affording assistance to Thomas Cook and Son; about having wired to the Cape Colony branch instructions similar to those sent to Bombay; about selling only for cash and collecting debts and making remittances, were also received.

They were put in by Mr. Inverarity as exhibits.

Witness said the Official Assignee had got his power of attorney. He had showed it to him on 1st February. This was not his only power; he had got an additional one empowering him to sign building leases.

Questioned by Mr. Lowndes, witness said, about the telegram "Q" witness consulted his solicitors, and he acted according to the advice he received from them in the matter of filing the petition on behalf of the firm in Bombay. Neither William Watson and Company nor any of their partners had repudiated his action in this matter.

Mr. Inverarity in his opening statement said to clearly understand his client's position it was necessary to bear in mind that his client Mr. Keen was trustee under the Bankruptcy Act in England whose title dated back to the act of bankruptcy relating to this case—30th January last, when the whole of the property, formerly known as William Watson and Company's became vested in him as trustee by an order of the English Court. Counsel did not not deny the power of this Court to adjudicate, upon a prior application and in the absence of a knowledge of the order made by the English Court, W. Watson and his partner insolvents, or to make a vesting order vesting the property in the possession of the insolvents in the hands of the Official Assignee; but this would become a nullity on the order made by an English Court, according to the doctrine of "relating back," for then there would be no property to vest by order of this Court. If this was conceded, it did not matter to him whether the proceedings here were regular or irregular, or whether the Court had jurisdiction or not, for there was no property to operate upon. His second point was, when the first was not conceded, that the whole proceedings here were absolutely without jurisdiction, the Court having no power whatever to adjudicate William Watson and Co. insolvents, and no power to make a vesting order.

Quoting from the Q. B. D. reports the case of Hampstead and Staffordshire Bank in support of his arguments, counsel stated his third point, was whether the whole proceeding was not a nullity. Assuming for the purposes of argument, the power of attorney enabled the manager to apply for an order, the power ceased the moment Mr. Randle received the telegram of 30th January, stating his principals had suspended payment. Mr. Randle was also a creditor when he received it, and this constituted a notice to the creditor and manager both. Citing clauses F. and H. of the Bankruptcy Act, which made the presentation of a petition or the suspension of payment, acts of bankruptcy, Mr. Inverarity said, on the presentation of petition Mr. Randle's authority ceased, and determined. Mr. Inverarity here cited Lord Justice Mellish's judgment from 7 Chan. App., page 545-9, and said under Section 118 of the Act this Court had no jurisdiction independent of the Court at home. He was, however, desirous of stating one thing: everyone appeared to have acted "bona fide" in the matter, but unfortunately illegally. When everyone was doing wrong, he was all the while under the impression he was doing right. But there was no question about their acting "bona fide." With these facts before him the Official Assignee did not accept the position altered by the circumstances transpiring subsequently, but seemed to think the vesting order of this Court had priority over the Trustee. Watson and Co. however, had no power to give instructions by telegram, "Q" or any other, which affected in any way the position of the Official Receiver. It was to be regretted when the telegram of 1st February was proceeded on the 3rd from the Official Receiver directing Mr. Randle to hold the assets on his behalf, instructions were not taken from this Court in what capacity Mr. Randle was to act.

The Judge: Had the Official Receiver sent instructions to the Official Assignee, none of these difficulties would have arisen.

Mr. Inverarity: I must protest on behalf of the Trustee against any such doctrine. He sends the telegram to the manager to hold assets on his behalf. What more could he do? Your Lordship's remark presupposes that he knew a position was ever presented, or William Watson and Company were adjudicated insolvents. This never occurred to the Official Receiver, and he did not send any telegram to the Official Assignee. On 3rd February he sent a telegram to the Official Assignee.

The Judge: Which he could have done at first.

Mr. Inverarity: He could not have done at first as he did not know, and he began to make inquiries.

Counsel here read the affidavits of the Official Assignee and of Mr. [illegible]

Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, in the course of his affidavit stated he had read the affidavits of Mr. Keen and Mr. Bishop. On 1st February

before 11 o'clock, a vesting order vesting all the estate and effects of William Watson and Paul Pfleiderer trading as William Watson and Company was produced before him by Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, solicitors, acting on behalf of Mr. C. E. Randle, constituted attorney of W. Watson and P. Pfleiderer. On receipt of a vesting order it was his duty as Official Assignee of this Honourable Court to take steps as he might think necessary to secure the assets of the insolvent mentioned in the vesting order. He therefore proceeded at once to the office of Wm. Watson and Co, in Hornby Road and took charge. It was no business of his to consider whether a vesting order had been made with or without jurisdiction. Since 1st February he had been called upon by the Official Receiver in London, Mr. William Brock Keen, and by his attorney, Mr. Charles James March Kean, to hand over the assets in his possession, and he had on each occasion replied that having taken possession under an order of the Court, as the Official Assignee of the Court, he could only hand over charge under an order of the Court from which he derived his authority. With reference to the tenth paragraph of the affidavit of Mr. Kean he said he had never contended there should be separate bankruptcies for each of the branches. Since 1st February he had been actively engaged in liquidating the assets appertaining to the Bombay and Karachi branches. He had now in his hands and in the hands of his agent at Karachi securities of the nominal value of about Rs. 6,12,000 and cash to the extent of about Rs. 1,70,000. Many of the assets were not immediately realisable, and steps were being taken and negotiations were being entered into, with the view of their realisation. If therefore an order was made as prayed for by Mr. C. J. March, he submitted Mr. March should undertake to confirm and ratify everything he had done and satisfy all liabilities he had incurred in the course of the winding up, subject to the ultimate decision of this Court, otherwise, he would be seriously damnified by arrangements being set aside which he had made with other parties on the strength of his official position and he might have personally to satisfy such liabilities. He submitted also his remuneration should also be provided for. Lastly he submitted himself entirely to the order of the Court.

Mr. C. E. Randle, in his affidavit, said he was the constituted attorney and manager in Bombay of Messrs. William Watson and Co., and had read over the affidavits of Mr. Kean and Mr. Rising, both sworn on the 16th March last. On the 30th January at about 6-30 p.m. he received a cablegram in Code, purporting to come from his principals in London to the following effect—"Have stopped all payments advise at once branches." Deponent telegraphed accordingly to the Calcutta and Karachi offices. On the 31st January at about 9 a.m. he received a cablegram in Code, purporting to come from his principals in London, which, as far as he could decipher it ran as follows—"Officially inform, do nothing, jeopardise the position, apply to court of law, appoint in favour of trustees as manager, telegraph as soon as you can estimated assets, liabilities are trying to make other arrangement Thos. Cook and Sons." On the same day deponent consulted Messrs Smetham Byrne and Noble, the solicitors of the firm in Bombay, and acting under their advise, he filed a petition in this Court about 10 30 a.m. on the 1st February last. On the petition a vesting order was made on the same day, vesting all the estate and effects of the firm in the Official Assignee, and the latter, in pursuance of such vesting order, immediately took over charge of the Bombay office before 11 a.m. on that day. Deponent denied that, before he filed the petition, he received a telegram, dated the 30th January last, from the official receiver in Bankruptcy, informing him that a receiving order had been made in this matter; and he further said it was absolutely untrue that at the time he filed the petition, he was aware that a receiving order had been made in London. On the 19th February, he received a letter dated 5th February from the official receiver, addressed to him in which he said —"I enclose copies of my cable messages to you, which I hereby confirm." In the cable messages, no mention was made of a telegram dated 30th January in the terms alleged. It was not until the 3rd February that he received a telegram from the official receiver as follows:—"Hold all assets my behalf official receiver Bankruptcy Court London." The telegram purported to have been despatched from London at 4 p.m. on the 1st February. Deponent said he filed the petition in good faith and under legal advice, thereby protecting the assets of the firm for the benefit of all the creditors, and enabling the current business of the firm to be wound up with the least amount of inconvenience to its constituents. Neither Mr. Watson nor Mr. Pfleiderer had informed deponent that they repudiated his action in filing the petition. If a responsible official of this Court had not taken charge immediately on the 1st February, there would have been an interregnum of several weeks during which no one could have been no responsible authority in charge and nothing could have been done, so that the interests of the creditors and the constituents of the firm would have suffered accordingly.

Mr. Inverarity said the affidavits showed the proceeding was irregular, but Mr. Macleod seemed to say he was entitled to be receiver.

The Judge said Mr. Macleod stated as he held the property by an order of the Court, he would continue to hold it until the order was set aside.

Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Macleod received the Official Receiver's letter on or about 19th February, and he at that time had taken possession of goods he was not authorised to; therefore, he trespassed, and did so at his own risk. In these circumstances Mr. Macleod asked the Court to bind the trustees to sanction and confirm everything he had done since he took charge. The trustee declined to be bound to any such thing. He was only trustee, and how could he ratify such a contract? He was answerable for every act of his to the Court in England. The proper course for Mr. Macleod, therefore, was to hand over the assets with him to the Receiver without imposing on him any condition at all. Once the receiver had offered to Mr. Macleod to act as his agent, but Mr. Macleod declined. On 5th February the Receiver asked him to take up the position for him. On the 6th Mr. Macleod declined to take up any position other than by an order of this Court.

Counsel applied for an order on Mr. Macleod to make over the assets to the Trustee, and said as to Mr Macleod's remuneration, and to the ratification of what he had done, in all human probability, the trustee would do what was right in the matter.

By the Judge's order, the creditors of William Watson and Co. were called out to state to the Court what they had to say. No one having answered to the call Mr. Lowndes urged his arguments against the rule.

Counsel said his learned friend had entirely misconceived the position of the Official Assignee, who was only an arm of the Judge sitting as Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, and who according to the Judge's directions managed distributed received and held assets. Mr W Brock Keen was made much of as trustee, but he was of a private firm of accountants who perhaps, out of many others was appointed trustee. He might say here there no such thing as Official trustee although that expression had been very much used in Court. It was perhaps a slip of speech due to the speaking of such designations as Official Receiver, Official Assignee and so forth. The trustee, submitted Mr Lowndes, could not apply for the setting aside of the Court's order; and calling the official Assignee a trespasser, ask him to hand over the assets to him. His counsel stated the assets were not William Watson's but Mr Keens.' His Counsel had also admitted the petition here was properly filed. If it was so then the vesting order was made properly too. Mr Macleod did only what he was told, and he would be glad to get rid of a troublesome insolvency. A receiving order in London was made was true, but did it vest any property in any one? Appointment of receiver did not mean, according to the decision in Rhodes and Dawson 16 Q. B. D., vesting of property. It was clearly laid down such an order had no sort of effect in divesting the bankrupt's property. William Watson's was vested on Monday at 11 o'clock, and he did not understand why and how the Judge had no power to vest the property in the Official Assignee. Here the Judge said under a co-equal Imperial Act, which was in no way inferior or subordinate to the English Act, Section 7 of this Act empowered the Court to vest the property of the insolvent in India and elsewhere. Then why should this Court give up its vesting order? Because, said Mr Inverarity, a fortnight later a trustee was appointed in England of the firm of William Watson and Co. therefore by the doctrine of "relating back" should the property be vested in the trustee. It did not follow in a subsequent vesting the prior order of a co-equal court should be set aside. Mr. Lowndes cited the case of Kasturchand Rai Bahadur in support and argued the jurisdiction of this Court was not taken away. He cited also a decision of Mr. Justice Strachey, which was afterwards confirmed on appeal by Sir Charles Fairan C. J and Mr. Justice Candy, reported in 21 Bom 297, in the case of Aranvayas Sabapathi. It was decided there that priority went with a prior vesting order, and proceedings were stayed here because there were prior proceedings in Madras. There was no suggestion of ousting the authority here. Mr Randle had the authority to file the petition the principals were William Watson and Co their manager was Mr. Randle. When the principal did not deny or repudiate the action or authority of his agent how could it be said these proceedings would cause the greatest inconvenience and prejudice to the creditors of William Watson and Company on this side of the world? Mr. Inverarity had said, Mr. Randle being an attorney, had notice of the act of bankruptcy, and his power was revoked or determined by that notice, and he cited "experts" Snowball but he (Mr. Lowndes) did not understand what had not been committed in a foreign country yet to do with an intimation communicated to a person in this country? And again, how could it be assumed that the man out here knew the English Law. What was not an act of insolvency in India, for instance the suspending of payment was an act of bankruptcy in England and notice to a creditor of the act of insolvency would therefore, not be an act of insolvency. When Watson and Pfleiderer wired to appoint "trustees as manager," they meant the Official Assignee. The telegram was a code telegram. There was the same word for trustee or trustees, not two distinct words. Mr. Randle had acted on the telegram.

The Judge: There was no doubt Mr. Randle had acted perfectly bona fide in the matter.

Mr. Lowndes: The doctrine of "relation back" was for the protection of the creditors.

The Judge: They would all have to go to England to prove their dues.

Mr Lowndes; The official Receiver wanted Mr Randle to act as manager. Mr Randle would not have done so. The Official Receiver had no power to give him orders. Debtors and bankers could not have recognised him, and there would have been an interregnum. This Court having become seized with the case, and become possessed of property, would not part with it except upon equitable terms. If Mr. Inverarity called the Official Assignee a trespaser he by implication, made the Court which appointed him, a trespasser. Yet the Official Receiver or the trustee considered it right to approach Mr. Macleod on 25th February; In this letter he asked Mr. Macleod that this Court should act as auxiliary to the Court in England, for the realisation and the administration of assets, and then he went on making suggestions about selling Garlick and Co's concern as a separate going concern, and about the disposing of the bone and the ice factories. In this letter the Trustee did not treat the Official Assignee as a trespasser; Counsel put in the letter, as well as the reply to it by Mr Macleod dated 12th March, which stated any change in the authority to collect assets would now cause confusion, and the interest of the creditors would not be served by their disputing over questions of law. Even the telegram did not state the adjudication was made, then how was Mr. Randle to know it was? Taking Mr. Inverarity's own arguments how was the official Receiver to know a petition has been presented in Bombay or a vesting order made in favour of the Official Assignee and therefore the Receiver could not directly communicate with the Official Assignee. By thesame process of reasoning how was Mr. Randle to know of the adjudication order made in London when nothing was mentioned in the telegram? It was all perhaps in the state of potentiality contmplated by Sir George Jessell. The interest of Indian creditors who were by far the largest number had to be consulted and if the assets were to be handed over, they should be handed over with proper conditions and not as a matter of right, but as an act of courtesy towards the English Court or the first vesting order was made here and priority on this point was with them. The protection contemplated by their Act for the Official Assignee had also to be provided for, and his five per cent commission on the principal sum collected or distributed should not be forgotten.

Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Lowndes had either feeling the strength for weakness of his position indulged in inflammatory harangue. If he himself had, in the course of his arguments, denied the jurisdiction of the Court, it was with no disrespect towards the Court, but for the propose of clearly defining his and his client's position. Did he unintentionally say anything in the course of his address, which could be construed into the slightest disrespect, he withdrew it at once. All he wanted to say was neither he nor his client wanted to take away the assets from the courtesy of the Court. They did not want courtesy; they wanted their legal rights.

After further discussion, the Judge said he would give his decision probably on Wednesday.

SUBMERGED RUSSIA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

There are no heights to which the acquisitiveness, the nimble adaptability, the broadly constructed nature of the Russian people might not attain were it not for the constant exertion on the part of their rulers to make real knowledge impossible and to destroy all individual and independent will. A solicitude lest the popular standard of knowledge should be raised is so great that obstacles are put in the way of the elementary instruction of the youngest children. This, it is laid down, must in no case partake of such a nature as to develop the mind.

But the Government might as well endeavour to keep the wind from sweeping across the Empire as to shut out the inrush of learning and of new ideas, and the rapid growth of a national as well as of an imperial policy has been the result. The Tsar has always stood in the position of common father to the lower masses of the people; but undoubtedly, this feeling has shown some weakening of late years, while the Government has placed itself on a war footing towards the advanced classes and thinkers by its consistent efforts to suppress every endeavour to reach higher mental and social levels.

Can such unnatural efforts secure an abiding success? The complex nature of the Russian is dominated by one fundamental inclination to pursue an idea to its utmost limits. When a Russian has got a hold of a thought a fundamental principle, or purpose, whether it originated with himself, or was barrowed from outside, he does not rest until he has followed it to the end. It is this which has made the Russians the most arbitrary oppressors and the most reckless liberators in the world, blindly orthodox yet pursuing strange sectarian beliefs even to self-destruction carrying free thought to Nihilism, and sedition to murder and the flinging of dynamite.

If they still preserve a belief in authority they bow their foreheads to the earth. If they have conceived a hatred for that same authority they do not hesitate to use the revolver or the bomb. In all things they are radical; in faith, in infidelity, in love and in hate, in submission and in rebellion. Such is the Russian nature, and it is not of such that thralls are made. In truth, it may be said that the existing system of government in Russia is enthroned upon a live volcano whose pent-up and gathering fires will find their vent with all the certainty of a natural law.

INDIAN IRRIGATION POLICY.

At a meeting of the East India Association held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Monday (March 21) a paper on "Indian Irrigation Policy" was read by Mr. W. Hughes, late superintending engineer Indian Public Works Department. Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., who occupied the chair, said that Mr. Hughes was the first expert to discuss the report of the Commission appointed by Lord Curzon which had conclusively shown that though irrigation could do a great deal, it could not be indefinitely extended without regard to physical and financial conditions Indeed, the problem presented some of the features illustrated by the ruling policy of local and municipal bodies in England and the Indian Government was rightly unwilling to overburden the taxpayer for the provision of benefits he could not in all cases afford. In some provinces already hardly a stream could be intercepted without injury to vested interests, and the assumption that water could everywhere be advantageously stored was untenable. Mr. Hughes's impartial paper showed how little there was to support the complaint of over-assessment on the part of the British Government, and his analysis of the Commission's report proved how limited is the field for new productive works. This programme included several magnificent projects, altogether dwarfing that of Assuan, and that Lord Curzon's Government would make a serious effort to deal with payable schems was evident from the provision of £350,000 for irrigation in the new Budget. The execution of the Commission's programme might well precede the preparation of further projects, though the mere relief of famine without the execution of measures to increase the resources of tracts liable to such visitations could only end in disaster. Sir Lepel Griffin said that with the exception of the small delta of the Nile, which would be lost in any Indian Presidency, no part of the world exhibited so satisfactory an irrigation record as India, the strictures on the Government of which country in this connexion he held to be wholly unjustified.

THE clay model of the equestrian statue to be erected to the memory of the late Sir John Woodburn is pronounced by Lady Woodburn and Mr. James Arbuthnot to be excellent. Mr. Arbuthnot says he considers it perfect. "The likeness is speaking, and the artist has caught the expression in a most wonderful way considering he never saw Sir John." Sir Montagu Turner went also to Mr. Frampton's studio to have an inspection. He seems to have been mainly concerned about the likeness of the horse, and says it "is not an exact representation of any belonging to Sir John, as the Arab would have looked too small and the measurements of the water, as sent home, were obviously incorrect." However, Sir Montagu thinks "that the statue is a spirited piece of work and promises to be a great success." He adds incidentally that, "The model bust of Sir John is also a good likeness." The subscribers will feel relieved after this declaration for after all they were under the impression that it was not the horse but Sir John who was the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, says "Max" in "Capital."

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As Col. Russell, Commanding the B.V.A., has put forward some very valuable suggestions in connection with Volunteering which have received strenuous opposition from another Commandant of Volunteers, I would ask you to permit me to express my views on the subject.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth I.C.S., states his opinion that "the failure of the Volunteer cause" is due to a want of sympathy arising from the amusement with which Volunteering is regarded by the general public, which he attributes to a natural feeling towards men who are "only Volunteers." He also figuratively speaks of the Volunteer in contradistinction to the soldier as a little boy imitating the demeanour of his father. Now I maintain that no such comparison can be correctly drawn, as no such difference can possibly exist between the two, and no one would for a moment accept his statement of the case. Mr. Whitworth goes on to say that no other feeling, but one of amusement, must result if non-soldiers "imitate the style and title and the appearance of soldiers." I should be glad of information as to the kind of volunteer he would wish us have in the place of one who is to be the nearest approach to the British soldier. His introduction of the term "imitation" in this connection betrays an undoubted want of appreciation of the whole question, as there is no imitation in the case at all, for every one knows that the volunteer does the actual work of the soldiers as far as it can be done. Mr. Whitworth is also not correct in stating that the actual employment of the volunteer in a position of personal danger is more or less a vague probability, for their employment at the time of the riots of 1893 sufficiently disproves this theory. Mr Withworth wishes to dispense with parades, but I understand that the actual performance on a field of battle can be learnt only by means of such manœuvres as constitute a parade. He would have us shoot straight and march well. But this is certainly not all that is necessary. He does not wish us "to attempt to look like soldiers of the regular army." If this be so, it would indeed be interesting to know what this ingenious gentleman would have us look like. He also speaks of the very showy (?) Uniform of the volunteer. It is a real pity that no more vulnerable spot could have been picked out on which to attack the poor volunteer, for as a matter of fact it is a well-known thing that the volunteer uniform is entirely destitute of showiness. I wonder whether Mr. Whitworth has ever seen the uniform of the Royal Horse Artillery. Again, he wishes to draw "Clubmen" into the volunteers by doing away with that which is at present non-existent, for all the world knows that no showiness of any description whatever exists in connection with volunteering. The great stumbling block to such gentlemen in respect of their enrolling themselves as volunteers is, without doubt, the necessary intermixture, for a few brief moments of their lives, with those who lie beyond the pale of "Clubland." Those who would make the best volunteers should scout with scorn the very idea of such an objection. But so long as it does exist, the Indian volunteers will have to get on as best they could without them. Can "Clubmen" not put this unreasonable prejudice on one side, and manfully and loyally come along and join our ranks for the sake of the "Old Country" and for the respect they bear for the flag. Their patriotism should far exceed their petty prejudice, and then we shall have a state of things of which England may well be proud. Every one re-echoes the sentiments of Lord Kitchener regarding the question of volunteering, and it now remains for the Government of India to introduce at an early date the valuable suggestions of Col. Russell and thus popularize volunteering to such an extent as cannot but redound to the credit of the country.—Yours &c,

A VOLUNTEER ENTHUSIAST.

SOLDIERS' RIOT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DID NOT WANT TO GO TO INDIA.

A telegram dated Johannesburg March 20th states:—

A battalion of the Welsh regiment, numbering 600 men, broke out into open mutiny yesterday at Howick, Natal.

The battalion had come from Pretoria, and was proceeding to Durban for embarkation when the men became mutinous.

Their officers had in vain attempted to maintain discipline but the men were entirely out of hand. They carried their arms with them into the town and at once raided the drinking-bars, canteens and stores driving the townspeople before them.

Wild scenes of conflict ensued, and in a short time there were forty-one casualties.

The mutineers spread through the neighbourhood over a circuit of a couple of miles, taking possession of houses and pillaging and terrorising the whole district.

A telegram was at once sent to Pietermaritzburg twelve miles distant, asking for help and the general commanding dispatched the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment with two Maxims to subdue the rioters.

The Howick district is completely panic stricken.

The name of regiment concerned was mutilated in transmission, so that it is only possible to indicate its territorial designation—namely that it is a battalion of a Welsh regiment. The 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment has been stationed at Pretoria for some time, and is included in this year's reliefs for home. This and the South Wales Borderers are the only Welsh battalions in South Africa at present.

The Express" Correspondent cabling on the 21st says:—

The battalion which mutinied and ran amok at Howick, details of which I cabled you yesterday, proves to have consisted of very strong drafts of soldiers destined for service in India. These drafts were taken from the South Wales Borderers, the Northamptons and the Gloucesters.

The West Yorkshire Regiment, which was sent against them from Pietermaritzburg found the rioters in an impromptu encampment, whither they had taken all the loot they had gathered in Howick and the neighbourhood.

The West Yorkshires were prepared for action but before proceeding to extremities it was decided to temporise.

Captain F W Towsey the adjutant was sent into their camp on the risky errand of counselling submission.

The officer was threatened from afar but he pluckily persisted in going on and finally succeeded in inducing the mutineers to submit.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

Thereupon the West Yorkshires advanced and arrested the ringleaders. The entire body of miscreants who were promptly disarmed, were taken on to Durban preparatory to shipment for India.

It seems that the entire trouble was due to the fact that the men objected to being sent to India. When they neared Maritzburg they decided to show their displeasure and so they looted the town breaking open shops and wrecking buildings.

Their officers were soused with liquor, and one of them was ducked in the river. The majority of the men behaved generally in a fiendish manner.

When they were taken in charge the West Yorkshires found that scores of them had broken heads and other injuries caused by the butts of guns, clubs, and other weapons.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the military authorities to minimise the extent of the rioting. As a matter of fact the attitude of the rioters was so threatening, and their behaviour so violent, that it was feared the West Yorkshire Regiment summoned from Pietermaritzburg with two Maxims to quell the disturbance, would have to resort to force of arms.

Thirteen of the ringleaders were found guilty and five were sent to prison for two months.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Sully's Failure.

THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

THE complications of the Sully failure seem to increase, and according to the latest calls news the creditors will insist upon a bankruptcy in the hope of proving that some two or three powerful financial houses not named are liable, or partly liable, for Mr Sully's debts. In the meantime margins to large amounts are said to be locked up pending these proceedings, as well as a mass of contracts involved. Such circumstances, so far as they can be understood here, are of a kind to depress prices, first because to have large margins impounded is inconvenient to traders, and tends to restrict their transactions, and next because a large number of brokers and small operators must know how many of the locked-up contracts will belong to them when released from the lock-up, and must want to protect themselves. In a great many cases people must have found themselves possessors of contracts which they had previously sold to Mr. Sully, and which now come back to them at the striking prices of the failure. Their only course in order to protect themselves will be to sell these over again to persons who will not fail, and this course is the probable cause of the further depression reported from New York. The immediate effect depends upon the amount of contracts involved, and the financial strength or weakness of the persons now finding themselves against their own will in possession of them. Some cables from New York express the opinion that the liquidation seems to be about over, but if that be so it must mean that the number of contracts locked up is very much smaller than the amount Mr. Sully was supposed to be holding. It would appear more likely that selling will continue for some time yet, although it may be intermittent and always liable to be postponed for chances of recovery. One feature worthy of note is that so far the Southern spot markets have not declined so fast or so much as the American future market.

There are, however, cables saying that Mr. Brown, of New Orleans, is selling, and is going to ship a fairly large quantity of cotton from New Orleans to Liverpool. If that be so, it probably means that he is expecting an April tender and wishes to clear it out of his way in order to prevent it from causing undue pressure upon the future markets. But it must be remembered that many of these American cables purporting to deal with facts are only opinions on probabilities and statements of what may shortly become facts; also that few American cables are quite so disinterested as they may appear to be. Further news as to the Sully failure will be awaited with interest, but it is not easy to see how it can materially alter the general situation, although the course of events may affect the amount of dividend to be ultimately received by creditors. The general situation is that one of the most important bull operators who ever figured in the cotton market has failed on an immense bull holding of cotton. How large is the amount of the contracts involved is not known, but that it is very large seems so highly probable as to be reasonably certain. Mr. Sully used to operate in hundreds of thousands of bales, and such accounts take a long time to liquidate. After Mr. Labuisse's failure it took weeks, or even months to liquidate. A failure at Liverpool some years ago when 9,000 bales were involved (the cotton in this case was syndicated), took six weeks to liquidate at the rate of 2,500 bales a day. The Runge failure affected the market for three months. In the light of such precedents, and having regard to the magnitude of this Sully affair, it would seem more prudent to expect that some considerable time must elapse before the disturbance is at an end than to assume that less than a week has been sufficient for the purposes of liquidation.

The condition of things in the cotton trade makes the question of the relation of high prices to consumption one of peculiar interest. The advance in the price of cotton has of course restricted buying, and, colloquially, the decrease in the absorption or movement out of sight is referred to as a decrease in consumption. Much of this restriction, however, is doubtless due to reluctance and misgivings on the part of intermediate buyers, who believe that prices are inflated and will yield to their policy of waiting. They are fortified in this policy by the heavy stocks that had accumulated throughout the world during a period of low prices, and financial considerations have naturally compelled a general discretion in buying. These accumulations were not only in the various channels of trade but also, no doubt, to some slight extent in the possession of the ultimate consumer. It would, perhaps, be making too much of a theoretical consideration to suppose that the ordinary shirt-wearing man runs his private stock low because he hears that cotton is dear; he is controlled rather by the condition of his own spending power. The cotton wearing Chinaman or Indian is likely to be more directly affected by the actual price of the commodity and certainly the British house wife who discovers that the 33 4d. calico offered to her is not of such good quality as that which she had last bought at this price will be disposed to defer her purchase. The girl too who uses several cotton blouses in a summer may or may not buy one less than usual when she finds that they are rather more costly than they used to be. These tendencies are natural and obvious.

They add the resistance of the consumer to the resistance of the distributor, and in the case of any temporary rise in prices they are sufficient to bring about an adjustment. When the rise is not temporary, but due to prevailing natural causes, a time must come when all the consumers concerned have come to the end of this preliminary resistance. They have to consider whether something like a change in their habits is necessary, or if such a thing is not matter for formal consideration their instincts must arrange matters for them. An obvious expedient is to buy cheaper material, and this for a time helps to keep the producer at bay. But a cloth with fewer picks or lighter yarns and a possible substitution of China clay wears out sooner than a better material would do, and actual consumption cannot be much reduced by its adoption if, indeed, it be not increased. In many staple trades, too, the minimum of weight and fineness for the particular purpose has long been fixed by the operation of economic laws. The poor woman is tempted again to her better judgement to keep to the old price rather than the old standard, but she must come back to this. In some of our great Eastern markets the conditions are not quite like those in the home trade.

Clothing of any description may be a luxury in a tropical climate except in so far as it is compulsory by habit and tradition. The difference that a few annas more or less in the year make to the poor inhabitant of India is considerable, and it appears that by his restricted buying there may be a considerable reduction in ultimate actual consumption. A new factor might be brought into the case by the suggestion that late years of comparative prosperity in India have enlarged his spending capacity and it must be recognised that over the whole cotton-consuming area the matter of spending capacity is an essential one. It may help to balance the discrepancies due to the high prices or it may accentuate them. It would be difficult to form any trustworthy estimate of the relative influences on cotton goods sales of the high prices of raw material and of an excessive national expenditure. On the whole it seems opportune to recall that cotton has no rival and that habit is hard to kill. The higher prices must result in some actual decrease in consumption, but this must not be measured by any immediate decrease in distribution. If the cotton is not grown the consumption must perforce be restricted, but in a cotton-using world it may be that man will not, for motives of economy, modify very far one of the cheapest of his habits—that of wearing cotton.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Carbide of calcium, so much used in the production of the acetylene gas light, has hitherto required a very high temperature for its manufacture, owing to the fact that carbon only combines with chalk when it becomes fused or liquefied. Hence an electrical furnace has been employed. M. Moissan, the famous French chemist, however, has proved that calcium carbide may be formed at a dull red heat by combining the carbon (lamp black) with metallic calcium.

In a recent memoir to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, he shows that when the metal calcium is produced from its salts, for example, chloride of calcium, or a mixture of the fluoride and the chloride of calcium, by the electric current or electrolysis, as it is called, and when the reduced metal comes into contact with carbon at a dull red heat the carbide of calcium is formed. The chloride is first fused by a small electric arc, and a current of 15 amperes at 120 volts sent through it by a graphite electrode. The carbide in contact with water gives from 11 to about 15 per cent. of acetylene gas. A mixture of the fluoride and chloride of calcium with petroleum coke in powder added yields a carbide by this process which, in contact with water, furnishes 58 to 59 per cent. of acetylene gas. The temperature of the carbon used was only 650 degrees centigrade. M. Moissan does not recommend the application of this new method industrially at present, because the carbide when produced is swamped in the fused salt of calcium.

M. Blondlot, discoverer of N-rays has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, experiments on the comparative effects of heat and N-rays on phosphorescence. Heat is known to enhance the brightness of a phosphorescent screen, and the fact raises the question whether heat, instead of N-rays may not account for some of the observed results. M. Blondlot shows, however, that while N-rays increase the brightness normally to the screen they diminish it in a very oblique direction to the surface of the screen. Heat on the other hand, while increasing it normally also increases it obliquely. This fact supplies a test for distinguishing the N-rays from heat rays, and also from sound waves and magnetic and electric fields by the screen.

A mode of applying the test is as follows:—Take a rectangular screen of cardboard say 12 centimetres by 5 centimetres, covered evenly with calcium sulphide and rendered moderately phosphorescent. If the temperature of part of the screen be raised it becomes more luminous than the rest. Now let fall on one half of the screen a sheaf of N-rays coming, say from a Nernst lamp; the brightness is appreciably more, but on holding a key or figure cut in the metal foil before the screen it is seen to be detached very distinctly on the luminous background. On the other hand, when it is placed before the half of the screen which does not receive N-rays the contour of the foil is vaguer. The distinctness of the contour changes in passing from the one half to the other. If instead of regarding the screen normally one observes it very obliquely the phenomena are reversed.

Prince d'Arenberg has drawn attention to recent observations of the Suez Company on the hatching of the anopheles mosquito, which propagates the germs of malaria and paludian fever at Ismailia, on the Suez Canal. Major Ross investigated the matter and Dr. Pressat studied the means employed for suppressing mosquitoes in Italy. Stagnant waters in the open air were drained, and those in houses covered with petroleum oil. The inhabitants of Ismailia, after objecting at first to these measures, afterwards assisted them. Mosquitoes are now hard to find. Last summer everyone could sleep without a mosquito curtain, whereas two years ago employes in the offices of the company had to cover themselves in the offices. Fever is now so rare that in the near future it is expected to disappear. The destruction of the mosquitoes has been supplemented by the gratuitous distribution of quinine.

Mr. Jenkins, an American engineer, has devised a moving platform for railway stations which will glide at the same speed as a passing train and permit passengers to enter or leave the cars with ease and safety as well as the charge and discharge of luggage without the train stopping for the purpose.

The Japanese destroyers were built by Thornycroft and Yarrow, and are of the latest type. The oldest has not more than five years, and is called the Usugumo. She is one of six built by Thornycroft, of Chiswick, and is 210 feet long by 19-1-2 feet beam, with a draft of over 7 feet, and a displacement of 275 tons. The speed of the six on trial was about 30 knots (sea miles per hour). Each carries a 12-pounder quick-firing gun forward, and five 6-pounders, with a complement of 54 officers. They have two large elliptical funnels, whereas other Japanese destroyers have four circular funnels. Each carries two 18-inch torpedo tubes. Two years ago, Thornycroft sent to Japan two larger destroyers, 217 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 8 feet in draft, with a displacement of 300 tons, a speed of 31 knots, and the same armament as above. Yarrow, of Poplar, has supplied seven destroyers to Japan, 230 feet long, 20-1-2 feet in beam, nearly 10 feet in draft, 330 tons displacement with a speed of above 31 knots. They are armed like those of Thornycroft. They have proved seaworthy in gales, but, of course, destroyers ought to slow down in rough seas, and hence fast cruisers able to keep up their speed might overtake or distance them in storms.

The Pele Club of New York comprising scientific experts, army and navy officers, magazine and newspaper correspondents, &c., who visited Martinique after the eruption of Mont Pele, is about to issue a volume on the eruption which will be welcome to those interested in it.

The "Western Electrician" (Chicago) states that the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company have begun the erection of a station at the World's Fair, St. Louis, which is intended to be the largest and most powerful in the world. There will, in fact, be three stations, one in connection with a steel tower near the Press building, and one in the Palace of Electricity. From these stations messages will be sent to a third (Art Hill) station near the Japanese Building, and thence transmitted to Omaha Kansas City, Buffalo, Chicago, and Cleveland. For short distances —50 to 100 miles—a two or three kilowat sending transformer is enough, but for the long distances of the Art Hill station a 90 kilowat transformer will be used. The mast, or rather tower, will be over three hundred feet high and on a concrete base twenty feet high. Lifts will convey visitors to the top platform which affords a view of the Ozark Mountains. A sixty foot mast on the summit will carry the antennæ for the messages. Visitors may send messages by the De Forest circuits to the cities of the Middle West. As wireless telegraphy is more difficult over land than over sea, if Dr. De Forest can cover the distance from St. Louis to Buffalo we need hardly despair of transoceanic circuits

Miss H. L. Johnes describes a curious haunt of wild bees ("Italians") in the Sierra Madra Mountains, back of Pasadena California. In a rocky canyon hidden behind a thicket of brushood grasses, wild sage and yucca, the bees had hung their nests under a ledge of rock in a narrow cleft four feet deep. The cave was filled to the mouth with hanging nests, and their honey field of white and black sage was close at hand.

Professor J. T. Cunningham, writers in the Pilot:—"It cannot be said that any explanation of the problem which Darwin endeavoured to solve is yet generally accepted by those who have most knowledge of the phenomena of life. Some of the unscientific may be inclined to welcome this assertion as an admission that the doctrine of evolution is not established. But . . . in modern biology the 'origin' of species does not mean whether they were created or evolved, but what are the causes of their characters and differences. The problem is not so much the origin of species as the origin of characters and organs.

The recent medical libel case against "Truth" has drawn attention to the stringent rules of professional etiquette in England. The "Daily Chronicle" says:—A West End specialist, for example has invented more than one surgical instrument in use among practitioners and in the ordinary course would have enriched himself, had he not been a doctor, through his inventions. But to have patented them would entail the publication of his name in a commercial sense, and even this is forbidden in the profession. His inventions, and those of other doctors, are duly adopted and sold by makers of surgical instruments, but no pecuniary benefit accrues to the inventor. Incidentally, says the "Daily Graphic," the "Truth" case illustrates the remarkable anomalies of the law of medical practice in this country. The professional conduct of the registered practitioner is strictly controlled by the General Medical Council. He may not advertise and he may not employ an unregistered assistant nor assist an unregistered practitioner. If he does so he runs the risk of losing not only his registration, but the diplomas granted him by English colleges. On the other hand an unregistered practitioner, whether skilled or unskilled may conduct his business in any way he likes so long as he does not represent himself to be the possessor of qualifications to which he has no right. And the only serious disabilities under which he labours are that he cannot give a legal certificate and cannot recover professional debts in a court of law.

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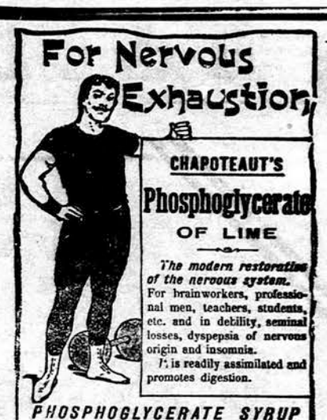
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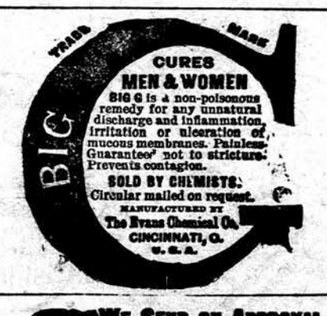
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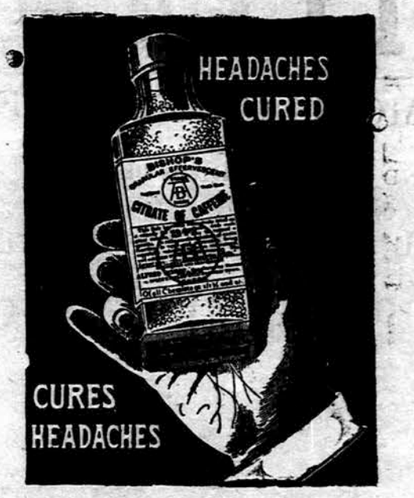

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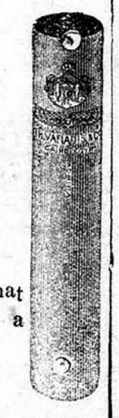

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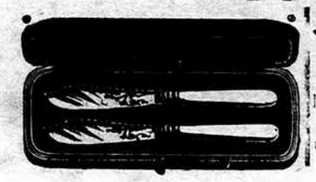

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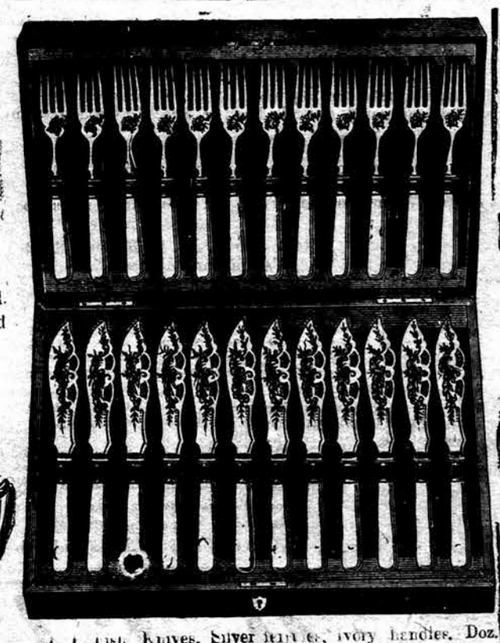

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